

ARMY

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AVIATION MECHANICS SCHOOLS.

Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 19, 1921.

At the hearings before the House Naval Committee on the aviation program, it was brought out that the Aviation Mechanics Schools at Great Lakes, Ill., are among the largest and most complete manual training schools in existence. This brought to light an activity which is little known, either in the Service or out of it, but which has accomplished much in the past two years.

During the war, schools for the training of mechanics were located on different naval air stations. Immediately upon the signing of the armistice steps were taken to concentrate them at Great Lakes, this location being chosen because of the natural facilities there, and its situation in a great manufacturing district. The construction of the schools was accomplished in spite of the difficulties attendant upon demobilization, and they were ready for operation in June, 1919. A complete set of text-books was written and published and the enlisted instructors were trained prior to the opening of the schools. A special recruiting campaign was opened, and classes were got under way immediately.

Classes were entered at intervals of three weeks until the schools were operating at their full capacity of 2,500 men. Over 2,700 bluejackets and marines have graduated to date, so that the acute shortage of personnel in naval aviation has been relieved.

The longest course, that of machinist mates, requires thirty-six weeks, and is divided into twelve periods of three weeks each. The course begins with the fundamentals of arithmetic, and progresses on through forging, sheet metal, shop-drafting, motor theory, bench and vise work, drill presses, shapers, milling machines, lathes, tear down, assembly and test of aeronautical motors, ignition and trouble shooting. There are other courses for woodworkers, gunnery, rigging and instrument repair. These courses are adapted to the training of recruits without previous mechanical experience. There is also an advanced course for the training of experienced men in the higher branches of aeronautics.

In June, 1920, a new course for machinists for the fleet was begun. Nearly 1,000 men are in training at this time, and the first class will graduate at an early date. Since a large amount of surplus war material was available, the equipment of all schools is most complete. The courses are worked out in great detail. The instruction staff is highly competent, and through a process of combining manufacturing work with training, the schools are to a great extent self-supporting. For the first thousand graduates turned out, the cost of material for training averaged about \$10 a man. The whole scheme of instruction is worked out so as to permit very rapid expansion in time of stress.

The schools are at present in command of Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Wilson, U.S.N. The idea of these schools was originated by Capt. E. L. Bennett, U.S.N., now commanding officer of the U.S.S. New York. Dr. Charles Edward Lucke, head of the mechanical engineering department of Columbia University, who was a commander in the Reserve Force until he returned to Columbia early in 1919, laid down the courses of instruction. The details of operation have since been carried on entirely by the present staff of the schools.

ARMY MINE PLANTER SERVICE.

While little has been said of the U.S. Army Mine Planter Service, it is interesting to note that it is a formidable coast defense organization, operating in conjunction with the Coast Artillery forces. Nine modern type vessels were recently built by the Fabricated Ship Corporation at Milwaukee, Wis., and were successfully piloted down the lakes through the St. Lawrence river to New York, where they were quartered for the winter for repairs prior to sailing for stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, making a total of twenty mine planters now in commission. These vessels have a cruising radius of from 1,500 to 2,000 miles, at a speed ranging from twelve to fifteen knots. They are 172 feet in length, 48 feet breadth, maximum draught twelve feet with an oil consumption of 200 gallons per hour steaming full speed.

In addition to planting electrically controlled mines these vessels can lay cable for military and commercial purposes. The crew's quarters are very commodiously furnished throughout, with steam heat, electric lights, fans, showers, hot and cold water. Life on board is made cheerful with music and a library.

The mine planters at New York city prior to leaving for their assignments on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are now ready for efficient men desiring healthful outdoor life. Efficiency is the main object in developing this new organization. Each commanding officer uses his best endeavors to secure men recommended by post and company commanders, for the deck and engineer departments. However, men having previous experience in either have little difficulty in getting assigned upon evidence of qualification. Each vessel has for its officers men who have had years of experience in the Army and Navy, making one of the strongest units of its kind in the world, covering approximately 6,000 miles of coastal waters against possible hostile invasion. A knowledge of seamanship and oil firing is very beneficial to men assigned on board these ships, making promotion rapid with good pay for those having an aptitude in marine work.

THE N.C. CHEVRON.

A correspondent suggests that “the best and quickest way to get rid of the present chevron if there are so many of them on hand is to let non-commissioned officers wear them on both sleeves again as we did before the war.”

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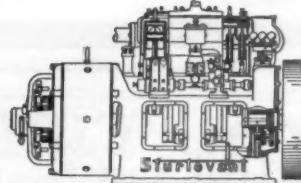
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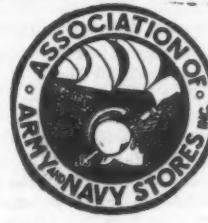
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This astonishing growth is due to the enormous collective buying power of Army and Navy and ex-service men and their families.

The opening of six large cities early in 1921 justifies the prediction that by the end of the year the organization will number at least 125,000 members and 4,000 stores.

Leaving the elevator on the 17th floor of the building, the first thing seen by the visitor in the hall is the sign appearing on this page.

It records the growth of the organization. The numerals are changed daily to conform to the growth of the membership now increasing at the rate of practically 1,000 per week. This photograph was taken February 22, 1921.

It is interesting to note that a year and a half ago the Association had only 8,625 members and 440 stores, and to-day 49,650 members and more than 1,600 stores.

In the executive offices, the President and General Manager occupy a room which looks out over New York with an unexcelled Fifth Avenue view, reaching north and west over the upper shopping and Times Square sections of the city.



Executive Offices

To conduct the Association's business with its 50,000 members requires offices in twelve cities, and a home office in New York, which occupies an entire floor of the building at 505 Fifth Avenue, in the heart of the shopping district just north of 42nd Street.

Next time you are in New York you should call at the home office and see for yourself the large organization maintained to take care of the rapidly increasing membership. Altogether, the Association has 116 employees.

The advertising work of the Association is done here, too. TODAY—the house magazine of the Association—which appears alternate months and goes to every member, is prepared for publication in this office. TODAY is pocket-size, 96 pages or more with every issue, contains a complete list of the Association stores, and considerable general literary matter.

The cover is in two colors and the illustrations throughout are obtained from the best artistic talent available.

The circulation of TODAY'S January issue was 68,000. It contained 112 pages. A copy was sent to every officer in the Army and Navy, wherever he was located. If you have not received your copy, send for it.



Reception Room

It is in the Auditing Department that the books of the institution are kept, checked and balanced. A carbon copy of each membership savings check issued is sent every night to the department, together with the original cash slips or receipted bills upon which the check is based.

Auditing Department

The Publicity and Registration Departments occupy the room shown in the lower left-hand corner of this page. The New York State Manager here meets his salesmen and manages the campaigns for members in New York and Brooklyn. There are now twelve other similar offices for State Managers.



Membership Savings Department

In the membership savings department, a complete record is kept of every transaction, no matter how small it may be. Every member has a folder in the files which shows all of his purchases, and the remittances made to him from time to time.

The Rand system of visible card indexes has been installed to increase the efficiency of employees in locating data as to the percentage which is paid for purchases made at different stores. In the majority of cases this is 5 to 10 per cent—in a few instances a little more.

Many members save \$100 per year and up, sending in their receipted bills every month as regularly as they pay their accounts.

The mass of detail handled in this large room extending clear across the building has astounded many business men who have examined it. In the words of one very influential merchant, "It is a young bank."



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GENERAL HAAN ON GUARD ORGANIZATION.

Replies to Mr. Anthony's Proposals.

While he was testifying before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 16 Major Gen. William G. Haan, chief of the War Plans Division, made a reply to the suggestions made by Chairman Anthony in his report on the Army Appropriation bill that the War Department should follow the policy of permitting the growth of the National Guard "along the most economic and useful lines, which are Infantry organizations," and minimize organization of branches which require maintenance of animals and use of special equipment. General Haan said:

"During the hearings on appropriations for the National Guard in the House members of the committee, particularly Mr. Anthony, frequently intimated that the approved organization of the National Guard was in a measure intended to prevent the National Guard from developing. These statements were made during the hearing by the representatives of the Militia Bureau. Apparently the members of the sub-committee of the House attempted to hold the Militia Bureau responsible for the policy adopted for the development of the National Guard. This is in error. The National Defense act prescribes that this policy be developed by joint committees of National Guard and Reserve officers and officers of the War Department General Staff. The Militia Bureau is in no sense responsible for the policy that has been adopted for the development of the National Guard, and inasmuch as those representatives of the War Department who have been charged under the law for formulating the proper policy have not been heard, I deem it advisable that I should give this committee a brief statement regarding the development of the plans for the reorganization of this component of the U.S. Army."

General Haan continued that when National Guard and Reserve officers reported in Washington for duty he personally gave them their instructions, and directed them to make a careful study of the law under which the reorganization was to be effected before attempting to formulate the necessary plans. They were cautioned to keep in mind that the basic peace establishment must be as prescribed in Sec. 3 of the Reorganization act, and that so far as the Federal uses that were to be made of the National Guard were concerned it should be so organized as to best fit it into the National organization prescribed by the act, and at the same time make it available for such state purposes as might be deemed essential. These officers have worked consistently and faithfully during the past six months, with officers of the Regular Army placed on duty with them, and with complete co-operation and agreement have come to a conclusion which in their opinion and in his own opinion, General Haan said, is a correct interpretation of what a reasonable reading of that law calls for.

Present Organization Conforms with Law.

The report of this committee, after approval by the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War without change, was placed before the military authorities of all the states for careful consideration by them, and each and every state has accepted its allotment and is now attempting the reorganization in accordance with these plans. Reports from all sections indicate satisfaction on the part of National Guardsmen with the mission assigned the National Guard, and for the first time in the history of the country that the National Guard have had an exact and well defined mission. The types of tactical units given them to form would fit in a necessary force for defense against foreign aggression, and yet, armed as proposed, would make them available to accomplish their mission, in case of necessity, as state military forces.

"As director of the War Plans Division," General Haan continued, "I was instructed by the Chief of Staff to prepare the reorganization plans of the Army under the provisions of the National Defense act, as amended. These instructions were in general terms, but they contained specifically the proviso that care must be taken that the reorganization be made in accordance with the policy contained in the law. I have kept constantly in mind the great responsibility placed upon me for correctly interpreting the law, and where there appeared to be a possible doubt as to the meaning of the law I have asked the legal department for an interpretation, and I believe that a careful study of the organization that has been approved by the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War will lead to the conclusion that the law has been fully and completely complied with and that in no case has there been an evasion or an attempt at evasion.

"I am perfectly certain, in my own mind, that the reorganization as proposed, including the reorganization of the National Guard, as accepted by all the states, has been made in all sincerity by all those who have carefully studied this problem and whose duty it became under the law to work out the necessary details. I believe further there could be but little variation from this organization under the law. If, as is proposed in Mr. Anthony's statement, we had organized only Infantry units, I am satisfied that we would not have complied with the law."

CIVILIAN USE OF ARMY UNIFORMS.

In order to prevent the wearing by unauthorized persons of used uniforms no longer required for soldiers, and sold by the Quartermaster Corps, the Salvage Branch has made public the following policy of the War Department concerning what will be considered distinctive features of the Army uniform: "The War Department considers that the color of olive drab is of itself not a distinctive part of the Army uniform within the meaning of Sec. 125 of the act of June 3, 1916, but that when a garment is cut according to the special Army pattern, and in addition is of the Army color, the combination makes it a distinctive part of the uniform, which condition can be removed by dyeing in a different color. The War Department does not consider that dyeing is the only way to make a coat or overcoat lose its distinctive character. Any radical alteration would have the same effect; for example, a distinct change in the cut of the collar, the addition of different colored cuffs or collar, or of a cloth belt. Any of these changes, provided that in addition thereto all insignia and buttons have been removed, would stamp the garment at sight as non-military to anyone accustomed to the Army uniform, and therefore the War Department believes that it could legally be worn." Civilians who may wish to wear Army clothing by reason of its cheapness and convenience can now do so safely within the law by changing the cut or dyeing the cloth, and always by removing the military buttons and insignia.

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NEW OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

Examinations to Begin on April 25.

Under the provisions of Sec. 24e, act of June 4, 1920, and regulations, now being issued to the Army, governing the appointment of second lieutenants, examination will begin on April 25, 1921, throughout the United States, in the Philippine, Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments and the American Forces in Germany for the filling of 2,585 vacancies in the Army, as follows:

Infantry, 812; Cavalry, 35; Field Artillery, 600; Coast Artillery, 268; Corps of Engineers, 118; Air Service, 400; Signal Corps, 114; Quartermaster Corps, 35; Ordnance Department, 86; Chemical Warfare Service, 32; Philippine Scouts (citizens of the Philippine Islands), 85.

When the promotions now under way in the Army are completed there will be practically no second lieutenants in any arm. The Reorganization act authorizes 2,694 second lieutenants, consequently the above total of 2,585 will not fill all the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant existing in the Army, but will fill as many as the War Department believes expedient to provide for at this time.

Sec. 24e provides that appointments in the grade of second lieutenant shall be made first, from graduates of the U.S. Military Academy; second, from warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, who have had at least two years' service; third, from Reserve officers, and from officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps and graduates of technical institutions approved by the Secretary of War, all between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years.

With the circular containing the information relative to the scope and details of the examination there has been sent out from the War Department a pamphlet containing regulations relative to appointment in the Army. This pamphlet will be distributed to the Service and may be obtained at any military post or station by prospective candidates. Applications should be submitted without delay at military posts and stations or at headquarters of corps areas or departments in which candidates reside. Under no circumstances should candidates forward applications to the office of The Adjutant General of the Army for this will cause delay and the possible loss of the application. Action upon applications for appointment and the conduct of the preliminary examination required in the case of each applicant prior to the final examination are delegated to corps area and department commanders, and will proceed at once upon receipt of instructions and regulations. Corps area and department commanders will fix the latest date up to which applications for the examination can be received and considered by them, and this information will be available at every Army post and station and headquarters.

Preliminary examinations to eliminate manifestly unfit and physically disqualified applicants will be held in the various corps areas and departments. The examining boards, to be composed of three officers, will report as to the physical, moral, professional and mental fitness. The general scope of the final examination on April 25 will require a knowledge of United States history, English grammar and composition, general history, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, elementary physics, trigonometry, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus, advanced mechanics, surveying, French, Spanish, English and American literature, constitutional and international law, electricity, minor tactics and military engineering, advanced chemistry and military law; with additional requirements for appointments in certain branches, such as Air Service, Chemical Warfare, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance and Signal Corps. No special requirements are prescribed for branches other than those enumerated.

The same procedure as obtained in the examinations held in July and October, 1920, will be followed. The final selecting board convened by the War Department will prepare lists of the selected and rejected candidates as follows: 1. Selected candidates who are warrant offi-

cers or enlisted men of the Regular Army of more than two years' service, arranged according to marks, or age if marks are equal. 2. Other selected candidates so arranged. 3. Rejected candidates, with statement of reasons for rejection. Candidates will be appointed and placed on the promotion list in accordance with the order on these lists, first all of List 1, and then those of List 2. When the selecting board has completed its duties appointments will be tendered and rejected applicants will be notified of their rejection. Appointees will be allowed a reasonable time to accept appointments and to report for duty.

Appointments in the Philippine Scouts may be made only in the grade of second lieutenant. Officers in the P.S. are subject to promotion, retirement, classification and elimination in the same manner as are officers of the Regular Army. Candidates must be citizens of the Philippine Islands, between ages of twenty-one and thirty years, and must submit applications and be examined and selected in the same manner as candidates for other branches.

CHANGE IN NAVY LIBRARY ADVISABLE.

Circumstances which are in the main due to the aftermath of a great war have resulted in so constricting the usefulness of the splendid Navy library maintained in adequate and appropriate quarters on the fourth and fifth floors of the State, War and Navy building at Washington that it is hoped by officers and civilians who have found this library not only convenient but extremely useful that some change for the better will soon be possible. Appropriations for this highly specialized library have never been adequate. For the last fifteen years the purchase of new books has been so restricted that if it were not for occasional gifts few of the up-to-date publications would be available there. Another thing which has mitigated against keeping the library complete in modern publications is that modern books purchased with appropriations have gravitated to the sectional collections of books maintained in the new Navy building, and which never find a way to the centralized Navy library. Fifty thousand dollars worth of books purchased in recent years is represented by practically not a single volume, but despite this withholding of new publications, every bureau in the Navy Department constantly calls for library service and information which alone is contained in these new volumes. The work of providing voluminous extracts after painstaking and time-consuming research keeps the Navy library staff under constant pressure. Secretary Daniels, although he has made exhaustive use of the library and the work of its staff, appears to have taken little interest in its equipment or personnel, so that for nearly two years a successor to a chief clerk, who acted in the capacity of librarian, and who resigned, has not been appointed, though this vacancy has been called to the Secretary's attention.

In this connection, Capt. W. D. MacDougall, U.S.N., officer in charge of the Historical Section, Office of Naval Operations, requested an appropriation of \$3,600 for a librarian and civil historian, having in mind a man "who could handle historical information and be cognizant of naval history and make a study of it." It was Captain MacDougall's plan, he told the Appropriations Committee, to utilize the library staff, as well as that of the Historical Section, "for the main work of the whole combination, which is the compilation of the World War records." It is apparent that this would be adding more duties on the library staff, now struggling along under the weight of four vacancies, and that the Secretary of the Navy and the bureau chiefs and others simply could not be supplied with the service which they have demanded without compunction of this small staff, to say nothing of its giving courteous attention to officers and civilians visiting the library and making use of its material. There has been some talk that the Navy library be consolidated with the Library of Congress, and perhaps this would be a solution of the problem provided it would be retained intact as a Service institution for the military and naval establishments, properly manned and adequately equipped. That plan, however, would require officers and employees of the Navy Department to make research and do the copying now demanded of and compiled with the Navy library staff. The better solution, however, is simpler and may be expected to have some attention from the incoming Secretary of the Navy. It is that the library be maintained as such, given its full complement of assistants and supplied with all new publications which are paid for out of appropriations for books and publications; that when copying of records is required the copyists be supplied by the bureau for which the work is to be done. In addition, the chief clerk of the library should be selected by the Secretary of the Navy and given entire responsibility for the upkeep of the library in all its functions and be answerable to the Secretary of the Navy alone. Under such conditions the institution would add immeasurably to its usefulness and efficiency, whereas now it is allowed to get along as best it can under the peculiar circumstances growing out of the war and changes in personnel in the Navy Department since the war. If the Secretary of the Navy-to-be, or the Navy Department as a whole, favor the transfer of the library to the Library of Congress, or its dissipation into the bureau libraries of the Navy Department, it can be said that the War Department might be very willing to take the establishment off the Navy's hands with a view to doing something to the credit of the library and with the purpose of maintaining it in an efficient manner.

ARMY NOMINATIONS TO BE REPORTED.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs voted on Feb. 25 in favor of reporting out all nominations for appointment and promotion, and for transfer, in the Regular Army, with the exception of the appointments to general officer rank. It was stated the nominations would not come up for consideration in the Senate for several days. Senator McKellar, it is understood, objected in committee to the standing of former emergency officers on the promotion list and declared that there had been much injustice done in the grades to which these officers had been allocated by the final selecting board. He also opposed the method of making up the promotion list whereby former lieutenants outranked former captains because of a few days more service. It is predicted that he will contest the confirmations on the ground that the promotion list in the lower grades does injustice to a large number of appointees in the arrangement according to length of service, and possibly his objections may delay confirmation until close to the end of the session. Chairman Wadsworth, however, was

still of the belief that the confirmations would be made before March 4.

NATIONAL GUARD ALLOTMENTS.

The authorized allotments for the National Guard have been calculated upon the new tables of organization which have been received by the Militia Bureau for practically all units. The allotment of units for which new tables have not been received is based upon the approximate tables previously received. The following table gives the authorized allotments calculated upon the new tables of organization. In the last column is given the percentage of the authorized strength attained up to present date:

	Comm.	Enl.	Total	Per cent.
Porto Rico	74	1,829	1,903	81.2
Rhode Island	40	1,122	1,162	72.6
Minnesota	295	6,035	6,330	71.0
Maine	79	2,120	2,199	63.8
Oklahoma	183	4,318	4,501	63.6
Idaho	24	509	523	59.4
Wyoming	45	850	895	59.1
Oregon	92	2,390	2,482	54.4
Pennsylvania	691	13,519	14,210	52.2
Wisconsin	527	10,435	10,962	50.8
New Jersey	221	5,056	5,287	50.0
Utah	42	958	100	49.8
Florida	67	1,720	1,787	46.8
Missouri	229	5,112	5,341	44.2
New York	1,087	23,785	24,872	43.9
Iowa	203	4,602	4,805	43.1
Massachusetts	551	11,855	12,406	42.1
Tennessee	161	3,214	3,379	41.8
Washington	137	3,112	3,249	41.0
Vermont	61	1,520	1,581	36.1
Alabama	140	2,901	3,041	36.0
Ohio	606	11,838	12,444	36.0
South Carolina	74	1,928	2,002	35.9
Connecticut	80	1,771	1,851	35.6
Maryland	143	3,897	3,940	35.6
Arizona	33	825	858	32.9
Kansas	220	5,480	5,700	31.7
Texas	757	14,954	15,711	29.9
Michigan	163	3,723	3,886	29.6
Hawaii	134	3,390	3,524	27.5
Virginia	163	4,221	4,384	25.3
California	217	5,114	5,331	21.8
Georgia	144	3,231	3,375	21.8
North Carolina	123	3,019	3,142	19.3
District of Columbia	37	1,119	1,156	18.5
Kentucky	123	2,893	3,016	16.6
Colorado	99	2,384	2,483	16.1
Illinois	320	7,519	7,839	14.6
Nebraska	74	1,825	1,899	30.2
Mississippi	82	2,016	2,098	7.8
New Mexico	41	1,127	1,168	10.7
Louisiana	73	1,795	1,868	6.8
South Dakota	67	1,600	1,667	4.6
Arkansas	77	2,039	2,116	32.2
Indiana	164	3,590	3,754	2.5
Other states*	206	6,478	6,684	
Total	9,169	204,252	213,421	

*Includes New Hampshire, Delaware, West Virginia, South Dakota, Montana and Nevada, which have no National Guard.

INCIDENT OF SINKING OF U.S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In his praise of Lieut. E. V. M. Isaacs, U.S.N., in his speech in the House on Feb. 11 urging the retirement of that officer in the grade of commander, Representative Eagle, of Texas, unwittingly voiced an unjust statement in connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. President Lincoln—unjust to Comdr. Percy W. Foote, who commanded that ship when attacked by a German submarine on May 21, 1918. This statement as noted in our issue of Feb. 19, was that with Captain Foote, commander of the President Lincoln, Lieutenant Isaacs was on a life raft when the Germans approached, and posed as the senior officer present in order to save Captain Foote. Mr. Eagle undoubtedly had no intention to reflect upon the performance of duty of anyone else, as it assuredly was not our intention to do so. Those not fully informed might be led to understand that Lieutenant Isaacs surrendered himself in order to prevent his commanding officer being taken prisoner, and that Commander Foote with full knowledge permitted this in order to save himself from imprisonment. It is only fair to Commander Foote to state the further facts. Half an hour after the ship was sunk the submarine approached the boat which had picked up Commander Foote. He had removed his blouse and cap to prevent detection. The submarine commander motioned to the adjacent boat to approach, and it was only then that Commander Foote saw Lieutenant Isaacs, who had been picked up by another boat, standing on the deck of the submarine, and for the first time learned that the latter had been taken prisoner. The report of the officer in charge of the boat which had picked up Lieutenant Isaacs from the water, Ensign John S. Hill, U.S.N.R.F., states that Lieutenant Isaacs, who was sitting in the stern sheets, did not remove his coat or insignia. The submarine commander beckoned for the boat to come alongside; he did not speak but beckoned Mr. Isaacs with his hand, who immediately went aboard. Lieutenant Isaacs in his reports or in conversations on this subject has not indicated that he had purposely posed as senior officer in order to save his commanding officer. The action of Commander Foote following the sinking of his ship was without criticism. Had he purposely permitted himself to be captured, whether in exchange for Lieutenant Isaacs or for any other reason, he would have been guilty of deserting his command. As commanding officer Commander Foote met the situation most efficiently and courageously. It was his duty to use the utmost endeavor to guard the safety of the officers, passengers and crew of his ship, and after the enemy craft had left the vicinity there ensued the hardest of battles against loss and destruction. Lieut. Col. W. A. Clopton, Jr., the senior Army officer of the passengers on board the President Lincoln, in his report stated: "Captain Foote's subsequent action after the ship had sunk, in assembling all rafts and life boats, and giving instructions for the night duties, unquestionably prevented loss of life, through drifting, and expedited the work of the relief ships."

SALE OF CAMP ZACKARY TAYLOR.

The property embraced in Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., is to be sold by the Quartermaster General before June 30. For the disposition of this property a new procedure has been adopted whereby there will be no necessity for salvage. The 2,047 acres of land will be subdivided and sold in parcels with the improvements. Thus the improvements are treated as a portion of the real estate and not as salvage. This land cost \$1,100,000 and the improvements, consisting of roads, sewers, water system, trackage and buildings, represent an outlay of \$7,860,000.

NOMINATIONS FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.

Col. Moseley Nominated to be Brigadier.

The nomination of Lieut. Col. George Van Horn Moseley, Field Art., U.S.A., to be a brigadier general in the Regular Army, made by President Wilson on Feb. 19, 1921, recognizes the very efficient and valuable services rendered by that officer in Philippine campaigns, in the World War and in other spheres of duty. Colonel Moseley was recommended for promotion to grade of major general, National Army, and for brigadier general, Regular Army, by General Pershing in 1918, and also recommended for promotion by Major Gen. J. G. Harbord in 1919. He has received numerous testimonials as to his abilities and high character including official letters from Gen. John J. Pershing, Major Gens. Arthur MacArthur, J. Franklin Bell, George W. Davis, J. M. Lee, Leonard Wood, S. S. Sumner, C. M. Clement and J. G. Harbord, Brig. Gens. A. W. Greely, R. K. Evans and George Bell, U.S.A. Colonel Moseley during the World War held the temporary rank of brigadier and his work when he first went to France and later as chief of the 4th Section, great General Staff, was of the most valuable nature. He was awarded the D.S.M., the citation saying: "He handled with great executive ability and rare understanding all problems of equipping and supplying the large numbers of American troops arriving and operating in France, and by his large grasp of supply problems and tireless energy he has conspicuously aided the successful administration of the supply department." Other decorations awarded him were: British Order of the Bath, Belgian and Italian Orders of the Crown, French Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre with Palm, and Panama Medal of La Solidaridad.

Colonel Moseley was born in Illinois; graduated U.S. M.A. class of 1890; assigned second lieutenant to 9th Cavalry. Subsequent promotions and assignments took him to the 1st Cav., 5th Cav., and 1st Cav.; transferred to Field Art. in 1917; lieutenant colonel in May, 1917; colonel in the N.A. Aug. 5, 1917, and brigadier general, N.A., June 26, 1918; honor graduate Army School of Line, 1908; graduate Staff College, 1909; Army War College, 1911; served on General Staff, June 24, 1911, to Sept. 3, 1912; Oct. 6, 1915, to July 1, 1916.

Among his various duties Colonel Moseley was in the Philippines with the 9th Cavalry, operations against Arejola; aid to Brig. Gen. J. M. Bell, U.S.V., and various staff duty in Dept. of Southern Luzon, to May, 1901; adjutant provost marshal judge, at Nueva Caceres, P.I., August, 1901; commanding Troop I, 1st Cavalry, and during Bell's Batangas campaign to February, 1902; aid to Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A., and various staff duty at headquarters, 3d Brigade, Batangas headquarters, Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, and headquarters, Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, and headquarters, Department of Texas, to Feb. 5, 1906; adjutant, Brigade Post, Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., to July, 1906; staff duty at headquarters, Department of the Visayas, and aid to Major Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A., to January, 1907; joined 5th Cavalry at Fort Wingate and commanded Troop I, 5th Cavalry to August, 1907; at School of Line, Staff College, Infantry and Cavalry School, 1908-9; with regiment at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to Aug. 2, 1910; at War College and office chief of staff, 1911-12; at Boise Barracks, Idaho, with regiment to February, 1913; at Presidio of Monterey, Calif., to August, 1914; on Mexican border to Dec. 21, 1914; at San Diego and Calexico, Calif., to Oct. 1, 1915; in office Chief of Staff, Washington, to July 2, 1916; El Paso, Texas, to July 23, 1917; en route to France and in command of 5th Field Artillery, A.E.F., to Nov. 5, 1917; assistant chief of staff, G-4, G.S., headquarters A.E.F., to April 29, 1918; chief of staff, G-4, G.S., headquarters A.E.F., to April 29, 1918; chief of staff, G-4, headquarters A.E.F., and returning to the U.S., to Nov. 11, 1919; on duty in Washington with General Pershing to April, 1920; at Camp Travis, Texas, to date.

Cols. Johnston and Bowley to be Brigadiers.

Two colonels of the Regular Army with excellent records of service were nominated by President Wilson on Feb. 23, 1921, to be brigadier generals. They are Col. William H. Johnston, Inf., U.S.A., to be brigadier general from Feb. 18, 1921, vice Biddle, retired, on Dec. 1, 1920; and Col. Albert J. Bowley, Field Art., to be brigadier general from Feb. 18, 1921, vice Hodges, retired Dec. 1, 1920.

Colonel Johnston was born in Ohio Oct. 10, 1861, and entered the Regular Army from civil life as a second lieutenant, 16th Inf., Oct. 10, 1883. He served in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns of 1898, the Philippine Insurrection, 1899, 1900 and 1901, and served with the A.E.F. in the World War. He was awarded the D.S.C. "for extraordinary heroism in action northwest of Verdun, France, Sept. 27 to 30, 1918." He repeatedly showed exceptional bravery during the Argonne-Meuse offensive, frequently visiting his front lines under heavy fire from enemy artillery, machine guns and snipers, displaying marked coolness and inspiring the members of his command with confidence and determination." He was awarded the D.S.M. for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. During the Argonne-Meuse offensive he commanded with skill and ability the 91st Division in the difficult advance that resulted in the taking of Epinonville. Later, in participation with the French, he led his division with marked distinction in the attack on and capture of the important city of Audeardes in the closing operations of the war in Belgium." Colonel Johnston was also awarded the Belgian Order of Leopold, French Legion of Honor and French Croix de Guerre with two palms.

Colonel Johnston is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, a graduate of the Army War College and served on the General Staff. He served with the 16th, 5th, 16th, 29th, 16th, 26th, 24th and 46th Regiments Infantry during his varied service, and in the World War was appointed a brigadier general, N.A., Aug. 5, 1917, and a temporary major general Aug. 8, 1918. Among his numerous duties he was in command of the 90th Division at Camp Travis, Texas, to June, 1918, and sailed for France June 20, 1918, and was in command of the 91st Division to April, 1919. His last assignment to duty was as chief of staff at headquarters, American Forces at Coblenz, Germany.

Colonel Bowley was born in California Nov. 24, 1875, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1897, when he was assigned to 4th Artillery. In addition to numerous other duties he served in the Cuban campaign in 1898, and in the Philippine Insurrection, 1899, 1900 and 1901. During the World War he was a temporary brigadier general, served with the A.E.F. in France and was in command there of the 17th Field Artillery, the 2d Field Artillery Brigade and was chief of Artillery, 2d Army Corps, served at the headquarters of the 6th Army Corps to April 17, 1918, when he returned to the United States. He was awarded the D.S.M. "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded

the 17th Field Artillery and later the 2d Field Artillery Brigade in the active operations from July to November, 1918. The Artillery support under his direction in the engagements near Chateau-Thierry, near Soissons, those in the St. Mihiel salient, Blanc Mont Ridge, and in the Meuse-Argonne region were important factors in the great successes gained." He was also awarded the decoration of the French Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre with three palms, and Panama Medal of La Solidaridad. He was last assigned to duty as assistant chief of staff for operations, 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Promotions.

The following promotions in the Regular Army have recently been announced by the War Department:

Major Edward A. Roche, U.S.A., retired, to Lieutenant colonel, Dec. 20, 1920, and from lieutenant colonel to colonel, Dec. 22, 1920.

Lieut. Col. George H. McMaster, U.S.A., retired, to colonel, Feb. 14, 1921.

Maj. Solomon P. Vestal, U.S.A., retired, to lieutenant colonel, Feb. 2, 1921.

The announcement of Dec. 27, 1920, of the promotion of Major William P. Platt, U.S.A., retired, to lieutenant colonel, as of Nov. 17, 1920, has been amended to read as of Nov. 7, 1920.

Selected for Rear Admiral, M.C., U.S.N.

The Navy selection board has recommended for promotion to permanent rear admiral, Medical Corps, Rear Admiral Albert M. D. McCormick, vice Rear Admiral W. S. Braisted, retired. The promotion will date from Nov. 30, 1920. The promotion was approved by the President Feb. 19.

Retirements.

Lieut. Col. G. Soulard Turner, U.S.A., retired, was on Aug. 23, 1920, placed on retired list for physical disability incident to service "as a lieutenant colonel under the provisions of Sec. 3, act of Oct. 1, 1890 . . . to date from July 1, 1920, the date on which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified." The Adjutant General states that he would, if qualified for promotion, have attained the rank of lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1920, and the rank of colonel July 16, 1920, and that he has not been detailed on active duty since his retirement. In regard to his eligibility for promotion on the retired list to the grade of colonel, the J.A.G. in his opinion states that since he has not been on active duty since his retirement, he is not entitled to promotion under the act of June 4, 1920. However, since he was not retired until Aug. 23, 1920, and was entitled to promotion on July 16, 1920, the J.A.G. is of the opinion that he should have been retired in the grade of colonel.

First Lieut. Ralph W. Hickey, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 16, 1921, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1920, for physical disability caused by a gunshot wound received in action. Captain Hickey was born in Pennsylvania, May 15, 1896, and entered the Regular Army Oct. 26, 1917, as a second lieutenant, 10th Infantry. He had previously served in the O.R.C. and was on duty with the A.E.F. during the World War.

First Lieut. Frank A. Pattillo, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 16, 1921, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1920, on account of physical disability caused by a gunshot wound received in action. He was born in Georgia, May 30, 1892, and entered the Regular Army Aug. 9, 1917, as a second lieutenant, 35th Infantry, and served with the A.E.F.

First Lieut. William I. Pruitt, Inf., U.S.A., was retired Feb. 17, 1921, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1921, for physical disability incident to the service. He entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 51st Infantry, Oct. 26, 1917, and had previously served as a second lieutenant in O.R.C. He was born in Virginia, Jan. 22, 1895. He served with the A.E.F. during the World War.

First Lieut. George W. Booth, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 18, 1921, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. Captain Booth was born in the District of Columbia, Nov. 18, 1893, and entered the Regular Army Aug. 9, 1917, as a second lieutenant, 24th Infantry. He had previously served in the 1st Infantry, Louisiana National Guard.

First Lieut. Hugo P. Wise, Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 18, 1921, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. He was born in Ohio, Dec. 29, 1892, and entered the Regular Army Aug. 9, 1917, as a second lieutenant, 19th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Vincent P. Ryan, Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 18, 1921, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1920, on account of physical disability incident to the service. He was born in New York, Sept. 27, 1893, and before entering the Regular Army, Oct. 25, 1917, as a second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, had served as a private in Troop E, 1st Cavalry, N.Y.N.G., and as a second lieutenant in the O.R.C.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Col. James R. Pourie, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bonnye M. Berry were married at New York city on Feb. 17, 1921.

Major William Roberts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roberts announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia Roberts Miller, to Major Arthur G. Campbell, Coast Art., U.S.A., on Feb. 19, 1921, at Baltimore, Md.

The marriage is announced of Miss Rita Dunbar Davis, formerly of Washington, D.C., and Capt. Charles Barrett Herrick, U.S.A., on Feb. 10, 1921, at Syracuse, N.Y. The ceremony took place at Grace Church, the Rev. Herbert Coddington officiating.

The marriage of Miss Marion Rilla Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Clark, of San Francisco, to Lieut. James Emerson Troupe, U.S. Coast Art., was a pretty affair celebrated at St. John's Episcopal Church in that city on Feb. 2, 1921. Spring flowers, greens and American flags were used in the decorations. Miss Norma Clark was her sister's maid of honor and, like the latter, wore an afternoon gown and hat. Both carried shower bouquets of orchids, lilies of the valley and gardenias. Lieut. P. S. Lowe was the best man and the ushers were Capt. Gordon B. Welch, Lieuts. John W. Coffey, Hugh

N. Herrick, Melton A. Hatch, Frank J. McSherry, Harold G. Archibald, Percy Adams and John T. de Camp. Lieutenant Troupe has been stationed at Fort Scott for the last two years, but is now under orders to report for duty at Fort Mills in the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. William Darnall MacClintock announce the marriage of their daughter, Hilda, to 1st Lieut. James David Brown, U.S.A., on Feb. 9, 1921, at Chicago, Ill. Lieutenant Brown is assigned to the 39th Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Randerson announce the marriage of their daughter, Gladys Amelia, to Lieut. John Augustus Barksdale, U.S.A., on Feb. 19, 1921, at Rockford, Ill. Lieut. and Mrs. Barksdale will be at home after April 1, at 338 North Church street, Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. John F. Robinson announces the engagement of her sister, Lyde Strong, to Lieut. John Edward Maher, 12th U.S. Cav., the wedding to take place March 9 at Del Rio, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Leslie Parker announce the marriage of their sister, Anne Rawles Parker, to Lieut. Charles Philip Juroe, U.S.N.R.F., Feb. 10, 1921, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va. Rev. David Howard, rector, officiating. Lieut. and Mrs. Juroe will make their home in San Francisco, Calif., where Lieut. Juroe has been ordered.

Miss Laura Pugh Moxley, daughter of Mrs. R. Charles Norfleet and of the late Prof. William Rutledge Moxley, of the University of North Carolina, and sister of Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Pugh Norfleet, U.S.N., was married to Mr. Roger Foster, of New York, on Feb. 22 at her residence in Plainfield, N.J.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Amelia Peterson, daughter of the late M. Knut E. Peterson and Mme. Peterson, of Stockholm, Sweden, and Major William Herschel Allen, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Julia Lyrah McCoy announces the engagement of her daughter, Sarah Somarsall, to Lieut. Morris Williams Gilliland, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Lieutenant Gilliland is a graduate of West Point, class of 1920, and is the son of Rev. and Mrs. James W. Gilliland, of Shamokin, Pa. Miss McCoy is the niece of the late Col. Frank B. McCoy of the 30th Infantry, U.S.A. The wedding will take place this summer.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U.S.A., retired, while standing at the cashier's window in the Northwest Savings Bank, Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1921, was stricken with an attack of apoplexy, dying almost instantly. General Mackenzie made his home with his son-in-law, Eugene B. Hendley, 1858 Kalorama road, N.W. He was born May 25, 1844, in Potosi, Wis., and at the age of sixteen entered West Point. He was graduated with the rank of a first lieutenant of Engineers, June 18, 1864, and became brigadier general and Chief of Engineers in 1904. He was engaged on many important engineering projects during his active service. He was the assistant engineer of the Louisville and Portland canal and for a long period he was in charge of river and harbor improvements on the Mississippi river. During the Civil War he served with distinction and received the brevet of captain for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." He was retired for age with rank of major general on May 25, 1908. General Mackenzie was an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was also a member of the Army and Navy Club.

Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., retired, whose death at his country residence at Laurel, Md., on Feb. 17, 1921, we noted in our issue of Feb. 19, is survived by his widow, who was Miss Clara Church, of Woodstock, Ill.; his mother and three daughters, Mrs. Benjamin F. Wade, Mrs. Robert Alexander and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, the two latter the wives of officers of the Army. "Upon his retirement Jan. 4, 1911," writes a correspondent, "General Thomas bought the estate near Laurel, Md., where he passed his remaining years. General Thomas leaves to mourn his loss a wide circle of friends in both civil life and the Army; his qualities of both mind and heart being calculated to attract to him the strongest friendships."

Col. Louis J. Magill, assistant adjutant and inspector of the U.S. Marine Corps, died suddenly at his home in the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1921. He was out shoveling snow in the morning, apparently in the best of health. About noon he complained of indigestion and at five o'clock collapsed and died. Death was attributed to an acute heart attack. He was born in Erie, Pa., in 1871, and was graduated from the U.S. N.A. in 1893. After two years' cruise as an ensign he was assigned to the Marine Corps. He served continuously through the Spanish-American War and was breveted twice for coolness, good judgment and gallantry in battle. In 1904 he was fleet marine officer with the Atlantic Fleet and served in the Philippines from 1906 to 1908. Colonel Magill was the adjutant of the advance base force of marines under Brig. Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., that occupied Vera Cruz during the Mexican troubles in 1914 and subsequently Haiti. At the time of his death he was in charge of the Eastern Recruiting Division of the U.S. Marine Corps. Colonel Magill married Florence McKeahan, sister of Charles L. McKeahan, an attorney of Philadelphia. She survives him, together with one son.

The funeral of Col. Michael J. McDonough, U.S.A., retired, whose death occurred in Denver, Colo., Feb. 13, 1921, as noted in our issue of Feb. 10, page 690, was held at Fort Leavenworth from the Catholic chapel, Feb. 18. It was attended by several hundred officers of the Service schools and the post and the floral offerings from Denver were unusually handsome. Father Dougherty, a friend of the deceased for a number of years, performed the requiem high mass. The body was accompanied to Fort Leavenworth by the widow, Mrs. McDonough, one daughter, Alice, and one son, Robert, and his two sisters, the Misses Cecilia and Anne McDonough, of Boston, Mass.

Robert F. Thayer, a well known resident of Leavenworth, Kas., died at his home, 1106 South Broadway, Feb. 14, 1921. Mr. Thayer was the father of Mrs. E. H. Connor, Jr., wife of Captain Connor, Inf., U.S.A., of Columbus, Ga., and Miss Mary Thayer, an Army nurse stationed in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. George L. Dyer, widow of Commodore Dyer, U.S.N., died at Winter Park, Fla., on Feb. 20, 1921. The services were held for her at her long-time home, "The Anchorage," Winter Park, on Feb. 22, and the burial took place on Feb. 24 in Arlington Cemetery, Washing-

ton, beside her husband. She is survived by all of her three children—Mr. George P. Dyer, of Kittery Point, Me.; Miss Susan H. Dyer, of Winter Park, Fla., and Mrs. Burton A. Strait, wife of Lieut. Comdr. B. A. Strait, U.S.N., now in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. James Henderson, father of Capt. John T. Henderson, 31st Inf., U.S.A., died at his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 7, 1921.

Mrs. Katie Park Humphreys, widow of Lieut. Col. Charles Humphreys, died of bronchial pneumonia at Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 19, 1921, at the age of seventy-three years. Before her marriage she was Miss Katie Park Gass, of Concord, N.H. Surviving are four children Charles P. Humphreys, Miss Maud Humphreys and Major Harry G. Humphreys, U.S.A., retired, all of Philadelphia, and Cecil H. Humphreys, of New York.

The Navy Department received a dispatch from Port au Prince which stated that Pay Clerk Douglas K. Booth, U.S.M.C., and Gunnery Sergt. Donald Lesley Mack, U.S.M.C., were killed in an aircraft crash at Mirebalais, Republic of Haiti, Feb. 17, 1921. Both bodies will be returned to the United States. The men died in the line of duty, according to the verdict of the inquest. Booth's next of kin is his wife, Mrs. Ruth Madeline Booth, 514 Frances street, Key West, Fla. Mack's next of kin is his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Mack, 1620 13th avenue, Seattle, Wash.

E. E. Allen and Virgil Beach, cadet fliers on duty at Kelly Field, Texas, were killed at Penn Field, near Austin, Texas, on Feb. 23 when their machine crashed as they were taking off on their return flight to Kelly Field. The ship had reached an altitude of 500 feet when it fell, the gasoline tank at once exploding and setting fire to the machine. The bodies of the unfortunate officers were badly burned before they could be rescued from the flames. Their machine was one of a formation numbering seven which left Kelly Field on a practice flight. Cadet Allen's home was at Columbus, Ga., and that of Cadet Beach at Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Mary Nicholson Matthews, mother of Mrs. E. P. Parker, Jr., wife of Major Parker, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 12, 1921. Mrs. Matthews was the sister of Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., and Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson, U.S.A.

"The death of Mrs. Margaret C. Treat, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., has cast a shadow over the entire post," writes our Camp Stotsenburg correspondent under date of Jan. 20. "Deepest sympathy is felt for the General. In the short time Mrs. Treat was here she endeared herself to all who knew her by her sweet and gentle manner. Services were held at the Methodist chapel in Manila on Wednesday afternoon."

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau, Civil Engr. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rousseau entertained at dinner at their home in Washington on Feb. 19. Among their guests were the Ambassador from Peru and Mme. Pezet.

Dr. Edward A. Spitzka (Lieut. Col. M.R.C., U.S.A.), announces that on and after March 1 he will assume his new duties in the Neuro-Psychiatric Section, Medical Division, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Washington, D.C.

Capt. John G. Church, U.S.N., and Mrs. Church have been visiting Comdr. Frank J. Fletcher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fletcher at their home on Jefferson place, Washington. Mrs. Church will sail early in March for the West coast by way of Panama Canal.

Mrs. Edwin E. Pollock, wife of Captain Pollock, U.S.N., gave a large luncheon in Newport on Feb. 16 in honor of Mrs. Miles Poindexter, wife of the Senator from Washington state. The guests were of the Army and Navy and members of Newport's winter colony.

Capt. William S. Barrett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barrett will leave Schofield Barracks, H.T., on the first available transport for San Francisco. They will be stationed at Edgewood, Md. Capt. and Mrs. Barrett only arrived at Honolulu a short time ago from Manila, P.I., having been stationed there several months.

Mrs. Harry S. Milliken has just returned from a several weeks' visit in Santa Barbara and Coronado, Calif., and joined Mr. Milliken in Washington. They have taken an apartment at 2400 16th street for the winter. Mr. Milliken is the newly appointed metallurgical expert for the Government and special technical assistant of the Bureau of Mines, a position that was introduced and created for him.

The Secretary of War was entertained at luncheon Feb. 23 at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, by about fifty officers of the War Department General Staff. The Secretary addressed the officers, impressing on them the fact that, although his official relations with the Army were soon to be terminated, he would always retain the personal interest which resulted from his five years of experience and as Secretary during the World War. The Chief of Staff, Major Gen. P. C. March, presided and others present included the Assistant Secretary of War, Major Gen. W. M. Wright, executive assistant to Chief of Staff; Major Gen. W. G. Haan, Director of War Plans Division; Brig. Gen. Henry Jerry, director of Operations Division; Brig. Gen. Dennis P. Nolan, director of Military Intelligence Division; Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, former executive assistant to Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. George W. Burr, former Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division; and Col. Preston Brown, representing the commandant of General Staff College.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy attended the brilliant function given by the Army and Navy Club at the club house in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 22, in compliment to Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A. It was a reception and buffet luncheon and 2,800 persons attended. The guests were greeted by Brig. Gen. George Richards, U.S.M.C., president of the club, and presented to General Pershing, the introductions being made by Major George C. Marshall and Major John G. Quackenbush, aids to General Pershing. The entire club house was elaborately decorated and two bands provided music—the Marine band and the Navy band. The assemblage included the ladies of the families of members. At General Pershing's table were Major Gen. Arthur Murray and Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., and Major Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C.; Brig. Gens. James Allen, Edward A. Godwin, M. M. Macomb, Frank McIntyre, John A. Johnston and A. E. Williams, U.S.A., and George Richards, U.S.M.C.; Col. C. C. Collins and W. Kelly, Jr.; Lieut. Col. F. R. Curtis; Majors J. M. Cabel, G. C. Marshall and J. G. Quackenbush, all U.S.A., and Major L. W. T. Waller, Jr., U.S.M.C.; Rear Admirals N. E. Mason, H. Osterhaus, C. B. McVay, Capt. D. F. Sellers, C. E. Riggs, F. B. Chambers; Comdr. J. H. Moore and Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Rodgers, all U.S.N.

Miss Marie Choc, of Milford, Pa., is visiting Major and Mrs. Gouverneur Emerson at Camp Meade, Md.

A daughter, Helene Elaine Sherfy, was born at Columbus, Ga., Feb. 17, 1921, to Lieut. R. F. Sherfy, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sherfy.

Son Harry H. Mochon, Jr., was born to Lieut. H. H. Mochon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mochon at New London, Conn., on Feb. 5, 1921.

Mrs. William D. MacDougall, wife of Captain MacDougall, U.S.N., has been attending the meeting of the alumnae at Smith College.

Major Creswell Garlington, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Garlington have taken an apartment at the Brighton, California street, Washington.

Col. David M. King, U.S.A., and Mrs. King entertained at dinner in Washington on Feb. 22 in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. Noble E. Irwin, wife of Comdr. Irwin, U.S.N., sailed from Norfolk, on Feb. 19 for Panama to join Commander Irwin, whose son, the Oklahoma, is off Guantnamo.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Marrow, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marrow announce the birth of a son, Thomas Hope Marrow, on Jan. 16, 1921, at the Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., Chief of the Army Air Service, spoke to the resident veterans of the Rainbow Division at their dugout, 1004 E street, Washington, on the evening of Feb. 21.

Miss Mildred Bromwell, daughter of the late Col. Charles Bromwell, U.S.A., has joined her grandmother, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, at Pinehurst, N.C., where Mrs. Scott has a cottage for the season.

Capt. J. Doherty, Air Ser., U.S.A., with Mrs. Doherty and their children are stopping at the Hotel Washington in Washington until their house at 1611 Rhode Island avenue is made ready for them.

Col. Charles H. Barth, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barth are spending this week at the Shoreham in Washington. Colonel Barth is en route for the Philippine Islands with the officers of his regiment, the 62d Infantry.

Major S. J. Chamberlin, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Chamberlin departed from Quarry Heights, C.Z., on Feb. 7 for Fort Clayton, C.Z. Major Chamberlin has recently been assigned to the 33d Infantry at that station.

Mrs. Gordon Rives Catts, wife of Major Catts, now stationed at Camp Benning, Ga., and her son are visiting her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Scott, in their new home, 733 Grayson street, San Antonio, Texas.

Major B. M. Bailey, Field Art., who has been in charge of recruiting in Georgia, has left for Boston, Mass., to assume his new duties as inspector-instructor of Field Artillery for the Massachusetts National Guard. Mrs. Bailey and son will join him at an early date.

Capt. John D. Austin, 14th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Austin announce the birth of an eleven-pound daughter, Eleanor, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1921. The baby is the grandchild of Col. Thomas M. Moody, U.S.A., retired, and great-grandchild of the late Capt. Platt M. Thorne.

Capt. Reginald J. Imperatori, Coast Art., U.S.A., and wife from Fort Hamilton, N.Y., were among the guests at the dinner in honor of the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, former chaplain of the 13th Coast Defense Command, given by the officers of that organization in the armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 18.

Mrs. James D. Watson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, U.S.A., gave an elaborate bridge luncheon on Feb. 16 at her home at the Army barracks, Key West, Fla., in honor of Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of Major General Murray, and Mrs. William E. Shedd, Jr., wife of Major Shedd and daughter of Hon. G. Bowne Patterson.

Vice Admiral Niblack, U.S.N., who has hoisted his flag at Cherbourg, France, aboard the U.S.S. Pittsburgh, as commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in European waters, has, during his recent stay in London, been a guest at several of the Prince of Wales' little dinners at York House. When the Prince was in the States the Vice Admiral was attached to his suite.

Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin gave an afternoon bridge at Camp Jackson, S.C., on Feb. 18 in honor of Mrs. J. L. Hines. Table decorations, candies, cards and talises carried out the Washington's birthday idea, and the cherry tree and the little hatchet were prominent in the scheme. The players were Mmes. Hines, McAlexander, Nelson, McMaster, Smith, Lyons, Watson, Bertram, Parker, Cochran, Medding, Elkins, La Guardia, McCoskie, Potter, Cole and Mullins; Misses Hines, Wyke and Cole. Assisting were Mmes. W. C. Williams, L. G. Martin, Simon, Marshall and Webb.

Col. Peter E. Traub, Cav., U.S.A., in command at Fort Thomas, Ky., during the Lincoln day ceremonies presented Sergt. Harold C. Marshall, Q.M.C., with the United States silver life-saving medal as a tribute to his heroism in saving the life of a woman and child in 1916 in Honolulu. The woman and child were bathing at a seaside resort in Honolulu when they were swept away by an undertow. Sergeant Marshall swam after them and, at the risk of his life, saved both of them. "Deeds of heroism often go a long time unrewarded, but not for all time," said Colonel Traub, as he decorated the soldier.

Comdr. John Downes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Downes entertained delightfully at dinner for twelve on board the U.S.S. Bridgeport at Charleston, S.C., on Feb. 11. The table was decorated with spring flowers, jonquils and violets being used with charming effect. During dinner the ship's orchestra rendered a delightful program of music and songs, and dancing was enjoyed between courses, and during the evening. Those present were Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Mr. Lucas Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Simons, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. W. Boynton, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hulings, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Calver and Comdr. and Mrs. Downes.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and his aid, Col. Gordon Johnson, U.S.A., were at Camp Benning, Ga., last week, guests of Brig. Gen. Walter H. Gordon, commandant of the Infantry School. Many charming entertainments were given in their honor, during their brief stay. After the wonderful "demonstration" staged Feb. 17 by the officers and students, Col. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone gave a buffet luncheon at their quarters for about thirty guests. Mr. Gunby Jordan entertained with a very large dinner at the Country Club Feb. 16, also honoring a delegation of prominent business men from the East, who were his guests in Columbus at the same time. Gen. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at a beautiful luncheon Friday, having as guests the official staff of the school, to meet General Wood. Afterwards General Wood gave an interesting talk to all the officers, leaving immediately after for Birmingham, Ala.

A daughter, Katherine Wolfe, was born to Capt. S. E. Wolfe, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wolfe recently at Fort Monroe, Va.

A daughter, Georgina Martin Hinman, was born to Capt. D. D. Hinman, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hinman at Fort Monroe, Va., recently.

Mrs. Abbott Boone is spending the winter in Staunton, Va., where her small daughter, Thomasina Brown McClintic, is attending Mary Baldwin Seminary.

Mrs. Eugene McDonnell, of Baltimore, Md., mother of Major Austin McC. McDonnell, U.S.A., is at Fort Dade, Fla., the guest of her son and daughter-in-law.

Col. John C. Gresham, U.S.A., retired, now residing in Denver, Colo., is visiting his daughter, Miss Katherine Gresham, at the Lake View Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Major Eugene B. Walker, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Walker announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Glenn Walker, on Feb. 11, 1921, in Port-land, Me.

Col. S. D. Boak, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Boak have moved from 2151 California street, N.W., to Walter Reed General Hospital, 6924 15th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Pattie Hoffman Phelps, was born to Lieut. Joseph V. Phelps, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Phelps at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Feb. 16, 1921.

Lieut. Samuel Marshall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marshall announce the birth of twin babies, Samuel Marshall, Jr., and Sallie Mersereau Marshall, on Feb. 14, 1921, at Fort Sill, Ark.

Major J. E. Bloom, U.S.A., left San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 24 for his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., with his wife and daughter-in-law, Pauline S. Bloom, and grandson, Edward, on the U.S.A.T. *Madawaska*.

Miss Lourdes C. Shea, of Chicago, is to sail on March 5 transport for Antwerp, Belgium, where she will join her uncle, Chaplain Joseph M. Kangley, who is on duty with the Graves Registration Service, Paris, France.

Major Charles M. Roberts, U.S.A., who has recently been ordered to Philadelphia as commanding officer of the Philadelphia Ordnance District, with Mrs. Roberts, has taken an apartment at the Aldine on Chestnut street.

A son, Fredrik L. Knudsen, 3d, was born to Lieut. F. L. Knudsen, Jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Knudsen at Camp Dix, N.J. Lieutenant Knudsen is the son of Col. F. L. Knudsen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Knudsen was Corinne Curtis, of Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Elkins, at Camp Jackson, S.C., entertained a large card party on Feb. 12, as a compliment to Mrs. Elkins' brother, Mr. J. M. McSweeney, and Mrs. McSweeney, of Columbia. The guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. J. L. Hines, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. U. G. McAlexander, Majors and Mmes. O'Loughlin, Bertram and McNabb, Capt. and Mmes. Cochran, Medding, Murphy and Potts, Lieut. and Mrs. McCoskie, Miss Hines, Miss Wyke, Major Henley, Captain Cleland and Lieutenant Brimmer.

Col. Sirmey, U.S.A., and wife gave a dinner dance on Feb. 11 at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., the guests being seated at small tables, couples progressing after each course. Those invited were Colonel Abbott, Majors and Mesdames Amory, Heard, and Miller, Chaplain and Mrs. Head, Capt. and Mesdames Herman, Philips and Trigg, Lieuts. and Mesdames Russell, Walker and Bertholet, Miss Sophie Schroeder, Lieutenants Jacobs and Ewen. Burlington guests included Mr. and Mrs. Warren Austin, Dr. and Mrs. Aycock and Major and Mrs. Paul Larned.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, U.S.N., who was detached from duty as commandant of the submarine base at New London on Feb. 1 left with Mrs. Oliver and their two sons for San Diego the following day. The officers and their wives of the base, gave a beautiful dance in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Oliver, who were also entertained at many charming dinners, both in New London and Norwalk, Conn. After a stay of a week in New York, Mrs. Oliver has been extensively entertained while the house guest of Mrs. George R. Smith and Miss Lucille Smith, in Washington. Captain Oliver is to command a destroyer squadron based at San Diego.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Gordon Woodbury and Mrs. Woodbury gave a large entertainment at Rauscher's, Washington, on Feb. 16. The 500 guests were presented by Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Warren, U.S.N., and later met Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, who came with the Secretary of the Navy from the dinner given in his honor at the latter's residence. Miss Gordon Woodbury and her guest, Miss France Thompson, of New York, received, assisted by Capt. John M. Enochs, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griffin, U. W. Conway, Z. Lansdowne and W. K. Kirkpatrick, U.S.N. Miss Bessie Coontz and Miss Lady Jane Raby distributed programs. A performance by Tony Sarg's marionettes was followed by supper and dancing.

Much space is given by an English-language newspaper, published in Tokio, Japan, to an account of the winning by Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of Major Burnett, military attaché at the American Embassy at Tokio, of a place among ten poems, selected out of 17,000, submitted in the annual New Year's national contest to a staff of examiners in the Bureau of Imperial Poems, to be read at the palace before the imperial family of Japan. The poem, the title of which is "Before the Shrine of Ise at Dawn," was submitted anonymously, and was judged from a purely literary standpoint among the poems sent from all parts of the empire. It was written in Japanese characters, and conformed in every respect to the requirements of the time-honored custom of "the opening of imperial poems," which ceremony dates from the ninth century. Mrs. Burnett, during a former residence of three years in Japan, dating from 1911, has written other compositions of merit in Japanese characters.

Among the events of last week in Washington, D.C., was a dinner given at the Army and Navy Club on Feb. 15 by the alumnae of St. Mary's School, of Raleigh, N.C. The dinner marked the opening of the campaign to raise Washington's quota of the \$300,000 endowment fund for this institution, which is one of the oldest Episcopal schools for girls in the country. Mildred Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and wife and daughter of Jefferson Davis, attended St. Mary's in the sixties. Those present included the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington; Dr. Way, rector of St. Mary's, and a number of St. Mary's alumnae residing in Washington and vicinity. Mrs. W. C. Rivers, wife of the commandant of Fort Myer, is national chairman of the campaign, and Mrs. Carey H. Brown, wife of Major Brown, Engr. Corps, U.S.A., is Washington chairman, who presided at the dinner, and presented the speakers, Secretary Daniels and Bishop Harding.

Mrs. Chester Wells, wife of Captain Wells, U.S.N., entertained at bridge followed by a tea in Newport on Feb. 16.

Major Bloxham Ward, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ward announce the birth of a daughter on Feb. 14, 1921, at Gainesville, Fla.

A daughter, Alice Louise Overholser, was born to Major Forrest E. Overholser, U.S.A., and Mrs. Overholser at Fort Slocum, N.Y., on Feb. 4, 1921.

Capt. K. Ohuchi of the Japanese army is in Washington making a study of the U.S. Army methods of the handling of supplies and finance accounting.

Major Joe R. Brabson, Field Art., U.S.A., who has been on duty at headquarters, Panama Canal Department, has been ordered to report to the Chief of Field Artillery, for duty.

Any graduate of the U.S. Military Academy residing in or near the Twin Cities and interested in an alumni dinner to be given March 16 is requested to communicate with Col. Girard Sturtevant, University of Minnesota, on or before Feb. 28.

Major George B. Hunter, U.S.A., office of the Chief of Cavalry, who has been confined in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., is improving in health and his early recovery is expected.

Lieut. Col. David H. Biddle, U.S. Cav., is in Washington on leave, having recently returned from Europe, where he has been serving as liaison officer with the British headquarters on the Rhine.

Major Edward P. King, Field Art., U.S.A., office of the Chief of Field Artillery, is at Fort Sill, Okla., in conference with the Field Artillery Board in regard to a number of technical subjects connected with the armament and organization of the Field Artillery.

Lieut. Garland C. Black, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Black announce the birth of a son, Garland C. Black, Jr., on Feb. 18, 1921, at Camp Travis, Texas. The baby is the grandson of Lieut. Col. George W. Biegler, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Biegler, now stationed at Fort Riley, Kas.

Announcement of the birth of a son to Lieut. Joseph H. Payne, U.S.A., and Mrs. Payne at Coblenz, Germany, on Feb. 1, 1921, is contained in the Amaroc News of Feb. 4. Lieutenant Payne is on duty with the 8th Infantry, A.F. in G. The boy has been named Joseph Houston, after his father.

George Moore, formerly first lieutenant, Infantry, on duty with the Provost Marshal Department, Coblenz, Germany, is now on duty as technical sergeant, Infantry, at the Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., and with Mrs. Monroe is residing at the Gowery Apartment, 496½ South Salina street, Syracuse, N.Y.

General Pershing was the guest of honor at a dinner given in Washington on Feb. 22 by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Nolan; other guests were Senator James Wadsworth, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Fox Conner, Col. and Mrs. DeLaney, Mr. and Mrs. James Collins, Col. George Marshall, Mrs. Alexander Sharpe, Jr., Mr. James Kerney, of Trenton, N.J., and Miss Kerney.

Mrs. Coles, wife of Major Roy H. Coles, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at headquarters, 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y., is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cottrell, 125 East Fall Creek boulevard, Indianapolis. Mrs. Coles was recently the victim of a rather severe fall and her friends will be glad to know that the process of recovery is practically completed.

Lieut. Col. Dennis P. Quinlan, U.S.A., J.A.G. of the 1st Division, representing Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A., commanding the division, who was unable to be present, addressed a large gathering of Boy Scouts at a meeting held in Burlington, N.J., recently. He stirred his hearers and awoke their patriotic spirit by his enthusiastic remarks regarding the historical character and fighting spirit of the American soldier.

Following a children's party given by John Martin, editor of John Martin's Book, the child magazine, at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, a few days ago, Mr. Martin was entertained at a tea given by Mrs. Florence Partello Stuart, president of the Baltimore Chapter of the League of American Pen Women. Mrs. Stuart, who was one of the earliest contributors to John Martin's Book, is the wife of Col. George W. Stuart, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Howard, Md.

Rear Admiral Charles Wellman Parks, Chief of Civil Engineers, U.S.N., and Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was one of the fourteen persons upon whom was conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws by George Washington University at the centennial convocation Feb. 22. All degrees were conferred by President William Miller Collier, L.H.D., D.C.L., LL.D. Rear Admiral Parks was graduated from the law school, George Washington University, in 1899, while in the Navy, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws.

Col. George Vidmer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vidmer entertained a party at their apartments in the Wardman Park Inn, Washington, D.C., Feb. 23. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Coates, Col. and Mrs. Cassell, Major and Mrs. Bull, Col. and Mrs. Barker, Major and Mrs. Cochen, Mrs. Lauron, Dr. Emery and Mrs. Carnover. Colonel Vidmer will go to New York city to deliver an illustrated talk before the American Legion post of his old regiment, the 306th Infantry, at its annual meeting on the evening of March 1 in the Hotel Pennsylvania. It is expected there will be gathered together on this occasion, for the first time since the war, all of the members of the 306th Infantry and their families.

DR. DRINKER SPEAKS AT COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president emeritus of Lehigh University, paid a visit to the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe on Feb. 11 and made an interesting address to the members of the Enlisted Specialists' Club in Artillery Hall on "National Preparedness," in the course of which he paid tributes to President Wilson and to Major Gen. Leonard Wood and commended the Army for work in the war. Following the address he visited the club rooms, squad rooms and mess in the students' barracks.

Col. J. C. Johnson entertained at dinner at the Sherwood Inn for Dr. Drinker, Mrs. Ralph E. Herring acting as hostess in the absence of Mrs. Johnson from the fort, where he met the officers now at Fort Monroe, among whom were many old friends. At seven o'clock the club held a reception for him at the hostess house, in the receiving line being Sergt. William J. Payne, chairman of the club entertainment committee; Dr. Drinker; Mrs. Ralph E. Herring, Col. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. M. D. Courtney, Major R. E. Herring, Mrs. Page E. Heffey, Sergt. Major Albert J. Smith, Mrs. John W. Nelson, Sergt. J. W. Nelson, Sergt. Major and Mrs. Edgar A. Falardeau; Staff Sergt. William F. Pascoe, president of the club, introducing the guests. Following the reception Dr. Drinker and Colonel Johnson were

unanimously elected honorary members of the club. Colonel Johnson, representing Col. James B. Mitchell, commanding officer of the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, presented the track team of the school a silver cup for winning the cross-country run held on Feb. 5.

ARMY ITEMS.

New Quarters, Office Chief of Cavalry.

The office of the Chief of Cavalry will move on or about March 4 into new quarters in the War Department annex, at 18th and E streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., where it will be located on the second floor. There are now located in this building the Chiefs of Coast and Field Artillery, Infantry, Militia Bureau and Insular Affairs. When the office of the Chief of Cavalry is transferred from the War Trade Board building it will leave that building to various branches of other services, but none of the chiefs of departments or corps.

Still Many Vacancies in Finance Department.

The Finance Department recently sent out telegrams to all Finance officers asking them to endeavor to secure suitable men in other services for transfer to the F.D., where there are still many vacancies, although effort has been made to supply competent personnel for some time.

Army Warrant Officers Appointed.

Six appointments of warrant officers have been made in the last two weeks to fill vacancies caused by declinations. The appointment of warrant officer bandleaders is still delayed awaiting the approval of the list, which it is hoped will be available before March 5. The new appointees, their previous rating and the posts to which assigned include:

Carl W. Smith, tech. sergt. Q.M.C., to Panama.

Frank Schleif, tech. sergt. Q.M.C., to Gen. Supply Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

Vardra M. Hallman, mast. sergt., Inf., to Indiana University, Bloomington.

Harry B. Hazard, staff sergt., Q.M.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Percy L. Jones, tech. sergt., Q.M.C., to hqrs. 9th Corps Area.

Hugh Doyle, corp., C.A.C., to hqrs. 4th Corps Area.

Sale of Surplus Motor Vehicles.

Since distribution of more than a thousand motor vehicles by the Transportation Service, office of the Quartermaster General, to the Agricultural Department and other governmental agencies, as was directed by Congress, there recently were sold at auction at Camp Holabird, Md., nearly 2,200 unserviceable trucks, trailers and passenger cars, parts, etc., which realized approximately \$385,000. The amount received made an average of \$175 for each car, which is considered a fair price considering the condition they were in; and the further fact that what were sold were the left-overs after the Government departments selected all they could use.

Fort Thomas Benefit for Army Relief Society.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, through Branch No. 1, New York city, was held at Fort Thomas, Ky., on Feb. 3 by the officers, ladies and enlisted men of the post, which realized the splendid sum of \$1,250, which was sent to Mrs. Charles F. Roe, president of the branch. Letters of thanks have been sent to all who took part in the very successful entertainment. Col. Peter E. Traub, commanding at Fort Thomas, appointed Capt. J. F. Wilson as manager of the entertainment and Mr. Seully, of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of a national biscuit company, furnished the jazz band and other attractions. These included five boxing bouts in which ten pickaninnies took part, and soldier boxing. The soldier matches were: Pvt. 1st Class James E. Tracy, Hqrs. Det., vs. Corp. Carl B. Lewis, Hqrs. Det.; Pvt. Samuel E. Schlosser, 30th Recruit Co., vs. Pvt. Roy F. Calsbeck, 13th Recruit Co.; Corp. William A. Coddington, Hqrs. Det., vs. Corp. William B. Neal, 22d Recruit Co.; Pvt. Thomas P. Terry, 22d Recruit Co., vs. Pvt. Roy W. Wallace, 30th Recruit Co.; Pvt. William B. Bruce, 22d Co., vs. Pvt. Lee Ferraris, 30th Recruit Co.; Pvt. Willard T. Payton, 22d Recruit Co., vs. Corp. Roy C. Hurst, Hqrs. Det. A soldier entertainment followed which included vocal selections by Sergts. Stanley S. Sarata and Daniel J. Foley, Hqrs. Det.; Meadow's jazz band and the post band played. The annual meeting of Branch 1, Army Relief Society, is to be held at the home of Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East 37th street, New York city, on April 1.

First Dinner of Society of 5th Corps, A.E.F.

Members of the Society of the 5th Corps, A.E.F., in Washington, gave their first dinner on Feb. 22 at the Metropolitan Club. It was a most enjoyable evening. Several alleged telegrams were read from the Crown Prince, General Ludendorff and the President of France, as well as a genuine one from Wilson B. Burt, president of the society, who was unavoidably absent in Boston. Telegrams were exchanged with the New York members of the society, who entertained the honorary president and former commanding general, Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, U.S.A., at a dinner given at the Union Club, New York city. In the absence of Mr. Burt, Major R. L. Foster, U.S.A., the vice president, presided. Major Gen. W. M. Wright, U.S.A., honorary president, and former Assistant Secretary of War Henry Breckinridge were the guests of honor. Both made spirited addresses, recalling the thrilling days when all those gathered at the board were fighting in the Argonne. Others present were Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, Cols. J. C. Castner, F. S. Coche, Halsted Dorey, A. S. Fleming, G. G. Gately, J. H. Reeves, Tenney Ross, Lieut. Cols. A. W. Foreman, D. T. Merrill, George R. Spalding, Majors A. E. Buchanan, T. H. Emerson, F. M. Maddox, E. O. Murphy, O'Brien, Rossiere and M. F. Scanlon. Plans are being formulated for the publication of a history of the 5th Corps.

Reunion of 158th Field Artillery Brigade.

About eighty former officers of the 158th Field Artillery Brigade met at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, on Feb. 19 at a luncheon which was very much enjoyed by everybody and a committee was appointed to arrange for a similar reunion a year hence. There were present former officers from the 322d, 323d and 324th regiments, and the 308th Ammunition Train. The same evening regimental dinners were held—the 322d at the University Club, the 323d at the Country Club and the 324th at the Hermit Club. The thirty-two former officers who attended the dinner of the 323d thoroughly enjoyed the evening. Kodak pictures were thrown upon a screen covering the entire history of this regiment, beginning

with the 2d Battery at Fort Benjamin Harrison in the summer of 1917 and continuing with the periods of training at Camp Sherman in the winter of 1917 and 1918, the voyage across the Atlantic in the S.S. Agamenon, the training area at Mauer and Loheac and at Camp Coquidan in Brittany in the summer of 1918, the front, the march to the Rhine, the occupation of Germany during the winter of 1918 and 1919, the return to America on the S.S. Von Steuben, and finally the demobilization at Camp Merritt in May of 1919. The still pictures were succeeded by Signal Corps "movies," a collection of everything which the Signal Corps had taken concerning the 323d Field Artillery having been gathered together. These movies covered only the period of the march to the Rhine and the occupation of Germany. Letters of regret were received from the following former regimental commanders: Lieut. Cols. Louis T. Boisca, William F. Morrison and Belton O. Kennedy, and from Major Robert F. Lewis, the first instructor of the 2d Battery at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Educational Activities at Camp Pike.

A small little booklet, issued under order of Brig. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, U.S.A., commanding the 3d Division and Camp Pike, Ark., by Lieut. Col. George M. Allen, U.S.A., staff director and camp educational and recreational officer, and Lieut. Col. J. E. Stedje, U.S.A., school director and director of education, presents in an interesting way the vocational and educational activities of Camp Pike College at that post, and gives a frank survey of what is actually taking place there, this being the second year of instruction. Probably at no camp in the Army where educational and vocational work is being carried on has it proved more successful than at Camp Pike. Of the results obtained in increasing the soldier's value to the Army there is ample evidence, and what was at first regarded as an experiment is now an established fact.

New Polo Field at Fort Oglethorpe.

Col. Frederick S. Foltz, U.S.A., commanding at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in G.O. 6, Feb. 11, 1921, says: "Through the initiative and efforts of Major Hugh H. Broadhurst, C.A., D.O.L., commanding the recruit depot post, and of the officers and men of his command, a fine new polo field, complete in every way, with grandstand, assembly room, and other conveniences, has been prepared and was formally opened and dedicated to the use of the post on Feb. 10. At the suggestion of Major Broadhurst, this field will be known as 'The Steele Polo Field,' in memory of the late Capt. John Newton Steele, 6th Cav., recently killed in a polo accident at the post. The thanks of the garrison are hereby tendered to Major Broadhurst, and to the officers and men of the recruit depot post, for their public spirit and energetic work in providing this new field for the great horseman's sport of polo."

NEW YORK U.S.M.A. ALUMNI DINNER.

Col. Russel Apprises Attendance of Former Cadets. To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am heartily in sympathy with the suggestion made by General Tillman in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 19 regarding invitations to alumni dinners. I believe it may be safely left to graduates to select as their guests former members of classes who were long enough at the academy to establish a standing with their comrades. This is still more emphasized when those former members have achieved distinction in civil life.

The occasional instances of refusal to permit invitations to such non-graduates to dinners in the past have given color to the unjust reproaches of snobbery and exclusiveness against the academy. While these dinners are private affairs, they are matters of sufficient public interest to warrant a careful regulation of our practices in arranging them.

E. RUSSEL, Col., Signal Corps.

GEN. WOOD URGES CONFIDENCE BETWEEN NATIONS.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., in a speech made at a banquet given by the Army and Navy Club of Chicago on Feb. 21, at which 1,200 members were present, including 300 former officers, among them a number from armies of the Allies, said, in part, according to a press dispatch: "If we ever go back on our allies the millions who are buried in France and Belgium will have died in vain. Let us stop heckling other nations and irritating them. There never will be disarmament as long as there is no confidence between the nations. Not until that confidence has been established can we hope to bring about lasting peace, whether through some means such as an amplified Hague Tribunal or a modified League of Nations which will give the people of the United States the absolute freedom of saying when we will go to war. Let us arbitrate, but let us remember that we can arbitrate better when we are strong. It is an insult to our people to tell us that we can't be trusted if we are prepared for war. I am sorry to say that we have not used our eyes or ears or our intelligence in learning the lessons that should have been taught us in the last war. Let us not forget that all the cannon, all the airplanes and a large part of the ammunition that we used were furnished us by the Allies, who had held the bloody line for three years when America was not prepared. We must have the best Army in the world, but not the biggest, and the best Navy in the world, but not necessarily the biggest. When we have them we can really be workers for peace and not for war." In a dispatch from St. Augustine, Fla., to the Philadelphia Public Ledger the statement is made that the post of provost of the University of Pennsylvania may be offered General Wood.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK J. BRUNNER.

In a letter to the Evening Day of New London, Conn., Alfred H. Gurney of the Providence Journal pays a tribute to the abilities of Mr. Frank J. Brunner, head of the Washington office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Speaking of "the death of the Morning Telegraph," of which Mr. Brunner was editor for a number of years, he writes: "It was on the Telegraph that I began my newspaper career and one never forgets one's first love. You say that Frank J. Brunner was a good newspaper man." With all due respect to the men who have gone before and have come after him, I would amend that statement to read: Frank J. Brunner was the best newspaper man that New London has ever known. No editor knew news as he knew it. No one who ever worked in the city, in my opinion, was able to edit a story better, to play up its important facts, to give it the touches of interest that the reporter could not or had not put in, or to encourage that reporter to give his best, no matter

what he wrote. Frank Brunner was a help and an inspiration. Many a time, as my friends will testify, I have thanked the lucky gods that I had such a teacher in my formative reportorial days. Not good work, but the very best work possible, was his own creed and the creed that he prescribed for the ones who labored with him. If there were more men like him at newspaper desks to-day there would be a great deal less of the sloppiness so prevalent in the writing and handling of news stories and cub reporters would grow up to be real reporters with a clear understanding of the simple rules of their profession."

O.R.C. LUNCHEON AT MINNEAPOLIS.

At the organization luncheon of the Officers' Reserve Corps' mess held at the Radisson Hotel, in Minneapolis, Minn., on Feb. 10, a nation-wide plan for an organization to promote the professional and social culture of Reserve officers was adopted. Lieutenant Colonel Frink, formerly of the Regular Army, was elected president. Other officers elected were Major George O. Huey, vice-president; Lieutenant J. P. Lincoln, secretary; Lieutenant L. F. Ainsworth, treasurer; Lieutenant Col. John Butler, Major G. E. Parkhill, Major LeRoy Bowen, Major C. A. Lyman, Lieutenant L. L. Conrad, board of governors. The plan adopted provides for an organization similar to the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs and was originated by Colonel Frink. Full details will be furnished to Reserve officers in other cities on application to the secretary, O.R.C. Mess, 301 New York Life Building, Minneapolis.

MR. CRAGO FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The entire Pennsylvania delegation in Congress has gone on record in a memorial to the incoming Secretary of War urging the appointment of Representative Thomas S. Crago of Pennsylvania as Assistant Secretary of War. The action of the delegation is regarded favorably in military circles in Washington, for Mr. Crago is well equipped for the duties, and besides has shown himself to possess a comprehensive knowledge of the Military Establishment, its purposes and problems.

THE ARMY.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 44-O, FEB. 23, 1921, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. H. L. Zeller, Q.M.C., to Camp Boyd, Texas, for duty.

Major W. Denton, M.C., to New York city, Corps Laboratory, 39 Whitehall street, for duty.

Par. 51, S.O. 40-O, W.D., Feb. 17, 1921, relating to 2d Lieut. E. R. Stevens, M.A.C., is revoked.

Capt. R. E. Cruise, C.E., to Chicago, Ill., for duty.

The following officers of Air Ser. to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport sailing about May 3 for duty: Major B. Q. Jones and 1st Lieut. N. Creighton.

The following officers from Philippines and are assigned as indicated after their names: Major E. L. Canady, Air Ser., to Army Balloon School, Rose Field, Calif.

The following officers are assigned as indicated: Capt. T. Boland, Air Ser., to Little Rock Air Intermediate Depot.

Capt. R. C. Bleasby, Air Ser., to Air Service troops, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The following officers of Air Ser. to New York city for transportation to Panama on transport sailing about April 10 for duty: Capt. H. W. Flickinger and 1st Lieut. A. L. Foster.

First Lieut. J. A. Healy, Air Ser., to Rose Field, Arcadia, Calif., not later than May 1, 1921, for duty and lighter-than-air training.

Leave two months to Lieut. Col. D. W. Hand, F.A., about April 1, 1921, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S.

First Lieut. J. S. M. Cromelin, F.A., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Field Artillery by reason of disability incident to the service on account of gunshot wound received in action, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. H. M. Jones, C.A.C., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from July 1, 1920.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. J. B. Embich, C.A.C., First Lieut. J. W. Coffey, C.A.C., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Leave one month to Col. H. J. Hunt, Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Cullison, 12th Inf., is transferred to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. The following officers are transferred as indicated and will join Majors E. W. Savage, 55th Inf., to 40th Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio, and D. F. McDonald, 40th Inf., to 55th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

Major R. G. Caldwell, Inf., now attached to 20th Inf., is assigned to that regiment.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. H. K. Coulter, Inf.

First Lieut. W. McC. Chapman, Inf., is assigned to 59th Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. T. F. Hickey, Inf., with permission to apply for an extension.

S.O. 39-E, FEB. 16, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Technical Sergt. E. E. Christman, Q.M.C., Construction Service (appointed Feb. 16, 1921), now on duty in 9th Corps Area, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general of that corps area.

Master Sergt. W. B. Page, Sig. C. (7th Service Co.), will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and to home.

First Sergt. W. Floyd, Hqrs. Troop, 10th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home.

Master Sergt. A. Perwein, C.A.C., 11th band, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and to home.

First Sergt. F. Drake, C.A.C., 2d Co., Eastern New York, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Totten, N.Y., and to home.

BULLETIN 2, JAN. 20, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Computation of foreign service.—Sec. II., Bulletin No. 25, War Dept., 1919, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

In computing an officer's total foreign service he shall be credited with all foreign service rendered as a commissioned officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States.

The other paragraphs announce the discontinuance of R.O.T.C. Unit in Leland Stanford, Jr. University, the establishment of R.O.T.C. Unit in the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, and the establishment of Medical Unit and Dental Corps Unit in the University of Minnesota, and Veterinary Corps Unit in the Ohio State University.

G.O. 74, DEC. 10, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the initial General Staff eligible list of officers of the Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve Officers' Corps, and former officers of the Regular Army, which we published in our issue of Dec. 25, 1920, pages 478-9.

G.O. 1, JAN. 8, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to the following subjects: Procurement of Chemical Warfare Service supplies; copies of advertisements for certain bids and of abstracts of proposals to be sent to the Assistant Secretary of War; designation of certain Task units in the Regular Army; and allotment of grades and specialist ratings for enlisted men.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

CIRCULAR 41, FEB. 15, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This circular publishes regulations which govern in the appointment of N.C.O. Medical Department, Medical and Dental, and Veterinary services. All orders, regulations and instructions in conflict with the provisions of this circular are revoked.

4TH CORPS AREA.

G.O. 9, Feb. 19, 1921, Fort McPherson, Ga.—Major Dawson Olmstead, F.D., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as Signal Officer, 4th Corps Area, with station at Fort McPherson, vice Major Leland H. Stanford, Sig. Corps, relieved.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

The following officers of Infantry are detailed in the L.G.D.: Lieut. Col. J. T. Watson and E. H. Andres. Lieutenant Colonel Watson will report to Washington and Lieutenant Colonel Andres to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Leave two months, about Feb. 15, to Col. C. B. Baker, Q.M.C. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. R. T. Ellis, Q.M.C., is assigned to duty as Q.M. supply officer, Charleston General Reserve Depot, S.C. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

The following officers of Q.M.C., upon arrival in United States, will report to commanding general 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, for assignment to duty: Major J. H. Mellon and Capt. O. Jackson. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Leave one month to Major G. H. Steel, Q.M.C. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Capt. J. Q. Rood, Q.M.C., to Panama C.Z. on transport to sail about April 10 for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. J. Q. Rood, Q.M.C., about March 1, 1921. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 28-O, Feb. 3, 1921, W.D., as directs Capt. T. W. Woodyard, Q.M.C., to proceed to San Francisco and thence to Manila, P.I., is revoked. The resignation of Captain Woodyard as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. R. A. Blair, Q.M.C. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Second Lieut. C. W. Reed, Q.M.C., is attached to 8d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky., and will join. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. E. L. Simpson, Q.M.C., upon completion of examination for promotion. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Second Lieut. J. D. O'Connell, Q.M.C., to Washington to Q.M.G. for assignment to duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Staff Sergt. W. C. Clark, Q.M.C. (appointed Feb. 15), now on duty in the 9th Corps Area, will be assigned to duty by the C.G. of that area. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

The following technical sergeants, Q.M.C., Supply Service (appointed Feb. 15), now on duty in the 5th Corps Area, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general of that area: Emil Gregor, Charles G. Troyke and John C. Hutchinson. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Tech. Sergt. H. H. Simmons, Q.M.C. (Supply), will report to C.O., Washington General Intermediate Depot, for duty. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Field Clerk W. Guenther, Q.M.C., to Remount Depot, Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. E. L. Ruffner, M.C., to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Major F. G. Fernbach, M.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Major E. D. Kramers, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

The leave granted Major H. S. Villars, M.C., is extended thirty days. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Major J. P. Crawford, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Officer of M.C. to duty as follows: Major L. R. Dunbar to Camp Meade, Md.; Major C. G. Sinclair to Camp Dix, N.J.; Major F. L. Goss to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Major J. R. McKnight will report by telegraph to commanding general 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty and will join station; 1st Lieut. D. L. Robeson to Camp Jackson, S.C. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Capt. E. L. Wilson, M.C., to station at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

The following officers of M.C. will report by letter to the commanding general 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, for duty Alaska and will join stations to which assigned: Capts. R. E. Henry and C. A. Newcomb; 1st Lieuts. L. E. Beringer and S. W. Reeves. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. H. M. Williamson, M.C., with permission to return to the United States via Suez Canal. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

So much of Par. 31, S.O. 36-O, Feb. 12, 1921, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. H. M. Williamson, M.C., is announced so as to assign him to duty at Camp Dix, N.J. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. B. De Forest, M.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. A. C. McCall, M.C., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Second Lieut. E. R. Stevens, M.A.C., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Major G. R. Tressel, D.C., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. J. W. Miner, V.C., to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

Lieut. Col. T. Campbell, F.D., to Presidio of San Francisco for duty as finance officer, relieving Major H. A. Stuart, F.D., who will report to commanding general, 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, for assignment to duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Major H. G. Salmon, F.D., to Philadelphia, Pa., and take station. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Capt. J. B. Harper, F.D., to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Pope, C.E., to Manila on transport to sail about April 5, 1921. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. F. A. Pope, C.E., upon relief from his present duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Major J. W. Bagley, C.E., to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for duty as representative of the Corps of Engineers in experimental work connected with the adaptation of aerial photography to mapping. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Major S. S. Underwood, O.D., to Tullytown, Pa., and assume command of the Tullytown Ordnance Reserve Depot. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Capt. E. E. Hall, C.E., to Field Service School, Med. Dept., Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. W. Berlin, C.E., to Washington and report to Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers of O.D.—to duty as follows: Capt. G. S. Lavin to Toledo, Ohio, and assume command of the Toledo Ordnance Reserve Depot; Capt. H. W. Churchill to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. C. Barnard to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Whitney to Chicago, Ill., as C.O. of the Chicago district O.D. and chairman Chicago district salvage board; 1st Lieut. G. S. Kennedy to Aberdeen, Md. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Master Sergt. F. G. Butler, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Ontario, N.Y., and to home. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

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First Lieut. C. W. Berlin, C.E., to Washington and report to Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

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SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Wilson, Sig. R.C., is relieved from detail as an additional member of the General Staff Corps and from further duty with the W.D.G.S., effective Feb. 28, and to home and from further active duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Staff Sergt. R. Nelson, 8th Service Co., Sig. C., to Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for duty as radio operator. (Jan. 31, 9th Corps Area.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.

The following A.S. officers, now at Ross Field, Arcadia, will report to commandant Army Balloon School not later than May 1, 1921, as student officers, to take lighter-than-air training: Major M. F. Davis; 1st Lieuts. E. W. Hill, G. B. Hadcock, J. F. Powell and H. G. Montgomery. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

The following A.S. officers, now at Ross Field, Calif., will report to commandant Army Balloon School for duty as instructors: Major R. M. Jones, Captains H. C. Gray and L. F. Stone and 1st Lieut. C. P. Kane. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. A. W. Johnson, A.S. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. M. Clark, A.S., to Panama about May 10 for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. W. Holden, A.S., is assigned to duty at Langley Field, Hampton, Va. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

The following officers of A.S. from Hawaiian Dept. and assigned as hereinafter indicated: First Lieuts.—D. G. Duke to 1st Surveillance Group, Fort Bliss, Texas; J. T. Lanfall to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla. Second Lieuts.—L. J. Maitland to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C.; I. G. Moorman to San Antonio Air Intermediate Depot, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. I. C. Eaker, A.S., upon his relief from duty in Philippines, with permission to return to U.S. via Suez Canal. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Leave three months to 2d Lie

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major G. H. Gardiner is detailed as inspector-instructor, Inf. Ohio N.G., and to Cleveland and take station; Major H. W. James is assigned to 19th Inf. and to Camp Sherman, Ohio; Capt. R. D. Newton is assigned to 16th Inf. and to Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. R. W. Hubbell from duties as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt and is assigned to Tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Wise is assigned to 18th Inf. and to Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. P. T. Lord is assigned to Tanks, Camp Meade, Md. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Major M. Reed, Inf., is now on duty as inspector-instructor with New York N.G., is relieved from further assignment to 2d Ammunition Train, 2d Division. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to Major B. S. Stocker, Inf. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

The leave granted Major J. Nadal, Inf., is extended two months. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Leave one month to Major J. C. Walker, Jr., Inf. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Leave two months to Major G. H. Kochler, Inf., upon his arrival in United States. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Leave two months to Major F. L. Pyle, Inf. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

The following officers, now attached to 4th Inf., are assigned to that regiment: Majors D. W. Boughton, J. A. O'Brien and T. M. Hardin, Inf. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Major J. D. Carmody, Inf., will report to Chief of Staff for duty in the office of the Director of Services. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Major C. W. Lewis, 52d Inf., is relieved from further duty as Assistant Corps Education and Recreation Officer and will report to Signal Officer, 6th Corps Area, for duty. (Feb. 14, 6th F.A.)

The following officers from the Philippines to regiments indicated after their names: Capt. R. B. Ransom, 15th Inf., to 46th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. First Lieuts.—W. V. Carter, 15th Inf., to 34th Inf., Columbus, N.M.; R. H. Chance, Inf., to 48th Inf., Douglas, Ariz.; J. W. Clear, Inf., to 24th Inf., Columbus, N.M.; L. D. Gibbons, Inf., to 48th Inf., Douglas, Ariz.; C. H. Mitchell, 15th Inf., to 24th Inf., Columbus, N.M.; R. W. Oder, 31st Inf., to 46th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas; S. O'G. Neff, Inf., to 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transports sailing about May 5 for duty: Capt. R. Williams, Jr., 21st Inf., to 15th Inf., First Lieuts.—H. P. Agnew, Inf., to 31st Inf.; F. H. Wilson, 24th Inf., to 15th Inf.; A. M. Shearer, 3d Inf., to 31st Inf.; H. L. Milan, 19th Inf., to 15th Inf.; A. J. McChrystal, 21st Inf., to 15th Inf.; H. O. Cushman, 46th Inf., to 15th Inf.; V. L. James, Jr., Inf., to 15th Inf. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. D. F. Pratt, 21st Inf., is assigned to 49th Inf. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

The following officers are assigned to 48th Inf., Douglas, Ariz., for duty: First Lieuts. R. M. Caulkins, Inf., and J. C. Howard, 35th Inf. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

The following officers, now attached to the regiments indicated after their names, are assigned to those regiments: First Lieuts.—G. J. Forster, 26th Inf.; H. C. Griswold, 49th Inf.; J. A. Lewis and G. A. Hadd, 28th Inf. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are assigned to 32d Inf. and from New York city to Panama on transport sailing about May 10, 1921, for duty: First Lieuts. W. E. Whittington, 12th Inf., and R. H. Place, 36th Inf. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. P. R. Goode, 49th Inf., is assigned to 21st Inf. and to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. B. Wheeler, 27th Inf., is assigned to 21st Inf. and to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. C. Griffin, 49th Inf., from assignment to that regiment. He will remain on his present duties. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. F. Stoeckel, Jr., 4th Inf., is transferred to 20th Inf., at his own request, and to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. I. Truitt, Inf., found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. G. C. Oppy, Inf. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. D. F. Carroll, Inf., is assigned to 27th Inf. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. G. W. Booth, Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. S. A. Sands, Inf. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. H. Wise, Inf., is attached to 19th Inf., A. and to Camp Jackson, S.C., and join regiment. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. B. Smith, Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. V. Laughlin, Inf., is assigned to 25th Inf. and to Nogales, Ariz., for duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. R. C. Jacobs, Inf., about March 3, 1921, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Rogers, Jr., Inf., to Watertown, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Master Sergt. J. E. Grubbs, Supply Co., 3d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and to home. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

First Sergt. K. Fritsch, Co. C, 38th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Pike, Ark., and to home. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Pvt. G. M. Jese, Co. E, 45th Inf., is detailed as assistant post librarian and circulating manager at the Post American Library Association, Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (Jan. 8, Fort William McKinley)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. C. C. Smith, retired, from further active duty to home. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Major H. P. Councilman, retired, is detailed as professor at the Bingham Military School, Asheville, N.C. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Major R. D. Carter, retired, from further active duty to home. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Capt. F. A. Pattillo, retired, is detailed as assistant professor at Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss., for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by Major B. B. Rowley, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. C. W. Hagen, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. J. R. Stauffer, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. J. T. Heins, Q.M.C., as an officer of the Army, for the good of the service, is accepted. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. H. A. Pelton, C.W.S., as an officer of the Army, Feb. 28, 1921, is accepted. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

FIELD CLERKS.

The following Army field clerks to Camp Meade, Md., for special duty: J. M. Mahoney, O. F. Schmidt, E. Svendsen, L. C. Root, G. N. Jeffries, B. L. Barkan, M. B. Sherrin, J. A. Duncan, G. C. Roger, Jr., R. Herman, P. C. Link, T. F. Carroll, S. G. Frazier, H. H. Silverstone and T. O. Noble. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Army Field Clerk J. A. Vassar to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Capt. W. C. Watts, U.S.N., is detailed as a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Capt. W. D. Leahy, U.S.N., relieved. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 36-O, Feb. 12, as assigns the following officers to duty and station at the Presidio of San Francisco is amended so as to assign them to duty and station at Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. G. R. Kennebeck, D.C., and 1st Lieut. C. R. Mitchell, M.C. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

First Sergt. F. H. Morton, D.E.M.L. (1st Recruit Co., Band), will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and to home. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 18, 1921.

APPOINTMENTS IN REGULAR ARMY.

Quartermaster Corps—To be second lieutenant with rank from July 1, 1920, Corwin L. Rogers, late 2d lieut., Inf. (Feb. 18, 1921, Corwin L. Rogers, late 2d lieut., Inf.)

Field Artillery—Major Daniel W. Hand, lieut. col., May 21, 1920, with rank from May 15, 1917.

Infantry—Lieut. Col. Orville F. Townsend, lieut. col., P.R.R. Inf., rank June 3, 1916; William M. Ingalls, late col., Inf., to be major, rank July 1, 1920, U.S. Army Major John H. Burns.

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(Continued on page 150.)

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Prosecutes claims for Officers and Men in Army and Navy.
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FRANCIS S. KEY-SMITH
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WANTED: Information as to the whereabouts of Smith S. Johnson, formerly Maier, 3d Field Artillery, Camp Grant, Ill., receiving his discharge from that camp. Address A. & N. Journal, Box 10, New York.

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DISCONTINUANCE OF RECRUITING STATIONS.

The Secretary of War directed on Feb. 21 that with a view to closing down the Recruiting Service at the earliest possible date, orders will be issued without delay, giving the necessary instructions to close all general recruiting substations and stations, and to discontinue theretofore recruiting activities of every character. All Government property pertaining to these stations will be packed and stored, and the necessary arrangements with the Quartermaster General will be made to have the storage effected in such manner and at such places as to facilitate the recovery of the property in question whenever it may be required for the use of the General Recruiting Service. All leases for offices, etc., pertaining to these stations will be canceled at the earliest possible date consistent with each contract. Instructions will be issued shortly with reference to the disposition of enlisted personnel. The officers who have been on recruiting duty are now available for assignment, and it is said there are many more vacancies in the corps areas to which assignments can be made than there are officers relieved from recruiting duty. The War Department announced on Feb. 18 that the Secretary of War has directed that all officers on the active list at present detailed with the Recruiting Service be relieved therefrom.

SETTLEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CLAIMS.

Brig. Gen. W. D. Conner, Chief of Transportation Service, office of the Quartermaster General, has been making strenuous effort to clear up claims for transportation of the U.S. Shipping Board and the governments of England and France for transportation services during the war. Claims of the U.S. Shipping Board have just been settled by the payment by the War Depart-

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ARMY GOVERNMENT BY "UNDERSTANDING."

No people can go through the miseries of a war without the hope that good may come from it. Such expectations may be merely general or they may be specific, as in the case of our readers who looked forward with anticipation to the Military Establishment of the United States profiting by the experiences of the World War. It did not seem humanly possible that any man could have lived through the years between 1914 and 1918 and not have learned something from those anxious times, not have broadened his vision, his sympathy, his understanding. Yet current experiences with Army legislation in Congress and the views expressed by members of Congress at hearings on military bills give rise to the conviction that a number of our national legislators at Washington, sufficiently large to form a powerful opposition to adequate provision for the Services, have not learned any of the valuable lessons written in the book of military knowledge by the greatest war in history.

One of the special lessons the Military Establishment and its most intelligent friends in Congress learned as the result of our active participation in the war was that the National Defense act had some weak points which it would be well to strengthen by amendments. This was done in the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, and Secretary of War Baker summed up what that act meant to him in a statement made to the House Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 10, 1920. His statement doubtless represents the opinion of the average Army officer and of the average civilian versed in and in sympathy with the idea of intelligent Army reforms. Mr. Baker said: "This act seems to tell me that Congress has determined not to be caught unprepared and has fixed the kind of an establishment which it believes necessary to carry out the purposes there prescribed. If you read the act, you will find there set out a statement of what the Army shall be. We are attempting to recognize all the lessons of the war, to give the intensive training, and to develop the very urgent and superior thing which is so very necessary when you are trying to raise and train armies, and that is the staff co-ordinations necessary in the handling of large bodies of troops." He then pointed out how modern war calls for commanders who have had experience in handling large bodies of troops both as line and staff officers and that there is not time to train them "with all the infinite detail of staff organization and administration, after you go into a war." He continued: "So it seems to me, those being the obvious lessons of this war, those being the things that the man in the street has learned as well as military experts, military committees, and Secretaries of War, this act seems to me to respond to that and to say, 'Now we will fix the size of an Army in which all of the different kinds of training which are necessary to get a real Army can be given,' and it seems to me to say to the Secretary of War, 'If you do not get, or do your best to get that sized Army and have that kind of training and that kind of preparation, then you will be derelict in your duty.'"

Secretary Baker was discussing the law and his obligations to it. In the course of that hearing it was clearly and unmistakably developed that the Congressional idea is that the Army, particularly in the matter of the strength of the enlisted personnel, should be governed by "understanding" and not by the law. Representative Greene voiced this opinion, with no protests from any member of the committee, and the same view has been taken by Representative Anthony in announcements as to the plans of the Committee on Appropriations regarding the Army. This matter of establishing the enlisted strength of the Army by "understanding" and not by law was thus expressed by Mr. Greene in the hearing on Dec. 10. He said: "As I recall it, Mr. Secretary, for quite a number of years past, while each succeeding basic act upon which the Army was organized has fixed a maximum, and in some instances—in fact, up to this reorganization act—even went so far as to provide the maximum for the interior organizations, yet it has been the practice and the definite understanding between the War Department and this committee that the recruitment from year to year would not exceed the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the Army." That this was not an accidental reference is shown by the fact that a little later he said that "there had been no engagement between the department and the committee as a matter of law . . . but there has arisen a practice which has passed into a sort of unwritten law and understanding as to a mutuality of policy." And again: "It was generally understood by the House . . . that the sum there fixed for the maintenance of the Army was considered a maximum sum, broadly treated, because the Army would not be raised beyond a figure that would require more."

In respect to the enlisted strength of the Army for the fiscal year, if this policy of "understanding" is carried

JAPAN'S BIG NAVAL PROGRAM.

The Japanese naval budget shows that that nation has appropriated for a naval program thirty-two per cent. of the total revenue Japan receives from taxation, according to reports received in Washington. The appropriations for new construction for the U.S. Navy is said to represent one and one-half per cent. of total revenue from taxes. The Japanese policy calls for an 8-8 program (eight battleships and eight battle cruisers), which means keeping in commission this number of ships of the latest design and constantly replacing them with later designs. Navy officers declare this is really a 12-12 program, for while four vessels are being replaced with later craft the four will still be classed as first line.

out by the next Secretary of War, it must be 150,000, for that is the number appropriated for in the current appropriation bill. We have here a confusion of counsel in military legislation. For whereas the resolution passed by Congress over the President's veto on Feb. 9 fixing the enlisted strength of the Army specifies 175,000 men the appropriation is for 150,000. One or the other strength must be decided upon. And on the policy of "understanding" rather than of law it is inevitable that the Army will be still further reduced unless the friends of the Army in the Senate can stay the expressed determination of the House to do so. That this confusion of opinion in Congress spreads in ever-widening circles is shown by one more fact. There has grown up a body of opinion in Congress that the language of the resolution fixing the strength of the Army at 175,000 men is capable of being interpreted so that every man who volunteered to serve in the recent emergency can re-enlist in the Regular Army and get the \$90 bonus for such re-enlistment. Our knowledge of the Army regulations concerning recruiting and study of recent Comptroller's decisions as to what constitutes a re-enlistment leads us to believe that such an interpretation of the resolution is absolutely unsound. This conviction is borne out by the regulations regarding authorized re-enlistments published to the Army in the week ending Feb. 19 which state that "enlisted men who were in the Regular Army on Feb. 7, 1921, who have had one or more enlistments may re-enlist to fill their own vacancies or for general assignment or for foreign service" in certain specified branches of the Service. But if there should arise an "understanding" as to this point of view regarding the privilege of every man who volunteered for the emergency, and this "understanding" should practically supersede the law we would have a very costly illustration of the dangers of running the Army under such a loose practice rather than by law. Since there were approximately 400,000 who volunteered for the emergency, if each were able to re-enlist and collect the \$90 bonus under the principle of an "understanding" between Congress and the War Department it would cost the people of the United States \$36,000,000.

LOST FILES ON ARMY PROMOTION LIST.

Complaint Over Arrangement by Age.

There is dissatisfaction among officers of the grades of lieutenant colonel and major who are familiar with the arrangement of the promotion list of the Army. This is based on the ground that the discretionary power granted the promotion list board in the fifth provision of Sec. 24a, act of June 4, 1920, has been exercised so as to result in lost files to many officers of the Regular Army in these grades. This provision of Sec. 24a reads: "Fifth, persons appointed as lieutenant colonels or majors under the provision of Sec. 24 hereof shall be placed immediately below all officers of the Regular Army who, on July 1, 1920, are promoted to those grades respectively under the provisions of Sec. 24 hereof; provided, that the board charged with the preparation of the promotion list may, in its discretion, assign to any such officer a position on the list higher than that to which he would otherwise be entitled, but not such as to place him above any officer of greater age, whose commissioned service commenced prior to April 6, 1917, and who would precede him on the list under the general provisions of this section."

It is held that this fifth provision contemplated placing on the promotion list certain officers whose records were exceptionally good; and that actually the first part of this fifth provision, which it is declared was evidently intended to cover the majority of cases, has been nullified by the action of the board. The contention is that the board seemed to concern itself with finding how far up the single list it could place the new field officers, and it then placed them there regardless of other considerations. For example, having found that Major A of the old Regular Army was fifty years old and that his next Regular junior was forty-five years old, the board proceeded to place in one block after Major A the names of all newly appointed majors whose ages ranged between a day short of fifty and a day over forty-five. To have been consistent the board should have arranged the resulting block of former emergency officers according to their ages, but this the board did not do, say these critics of its procedure; after deciding that a little matter like length of service should make no difference between the old Regulars and the new Regulars and that age meant everything, the board then came to the conclusion that in placing the new Regulars among themselves age meant nothing and service meant everything. So the board arranged each little block of new majors among themselves according to their length of service, it is contended.

The net result, say the officers who feel that an injustice has been done them, is that two officers of the old Regular Army who for years have been one file apart now frequently find themselves ten or more files apart. In other words, in some cases an officer who is without fault and guiltless of wrongdoing finds himself reduced more files than he would have been reduced by court-martial for, say, telling the board his opinion of this exercise of its discretion. In one instance two officers appointed one day apart have now been placed so far apart that thirteen former emergency officers are interposed between them, and it is asserted that the list is full of such inconsistencies. Another incongruity results, it is pointed out, in that certain former non-commissioned officers who were commissioned have been placed ahead of the officers who commanded them for ten years. Men-

whose entire service has been with staff departments in Washington have been placed ahead of officers who commanded regiments and brigades in the World War solely because of this arrangement according to age which the board adopted. Among the captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army this cannot be done, it is explained, for the entire arrangement of their portion of the list depends upon the length of commissioned service between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, as provided in third provision Sec. 24a of the act of June 4, 1920, which does not permit the board to exercise discretion as in the case of the field officers.

"PLACING" THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Some amusement, as well as amazement, has been occasioned in Navy circles in Washington because of the fact that the beautiful grandfather's clock electrically operated, installed by a former Secretary of the Navy, has been removed from the vicinity of the office of the Secretary of the Navy in the State, War and Navy building, and relocated in the severely factory-like hallway outside the Secretary's office in the new Navy building. Inquiry developed the fact that a group of chief clerks has decreed that the incoming Secretary of the Navy shall be sidetracked from using the handsome offices set apart for the Secretary of the Navy in the State, War and Navy building; that the new Secretary shall be confined to his workroom at the new Navy building, and that he must not presume to consider the convenience or aesthetic sensibilities of members of Congress, who for decades have been in the habit of meeting the Secretary of the Navy in the morning at his "uptown" office, and where the members of the press have been privileged to meet the Secretary in conference regularly at 10 o'clock. So, without considering that an incoming Republican Secretary might like the "uptown" office, which is only across the central corridor from the office of the Secretary of War, a few steps from the office of the Secretary of State, and just across the street from the Executive Offices of the President, it is reported that it has been planned to put the new Secretary of the Navy permanently in his place in the semi-permanent new Navy building and keep him there. And this, despite the little necessity of obtaining authority for such action by act of Congress, for the law is still in force which supplied quarters in the State, War and Navy building; despite the truth that the former Navy quarters have merely been "loaned" to the State Department. This incident recalls another, to which attention was directed by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which was a scheme to abolish the Navy library and set it up in the new Navy building regardless of its unsuitability for the purpose. It developed then that Senator Smoot, who is head of the committee in charge of Government buildings, had not been consulted, and the Senator very properly and promptly interposed an effective objection. It is probable that the scheme which appears now to be in the working may be new to Senator Smoot and, being somewhat mindful of his prerogatives, that he may be inclined to insist that nothing which afforded pleasure and contentment and promoted "democratic simplicity" these last eight years shall be denied the incoming Secretary of the Navy, at least not until that important official shall have seen the existing equipment and expressed his desires. Perhaps, too, the heads of the military departments, who come to take up their burdens a week hence, may bring with them a few ideas of their own.

GERMAN SUBMARINE STATISTICS.

That there is a wide difference of opinion as to how many submarines Germany used in the World War in her campaign against shipping is shown by some recent statements of officers of the United States and British navies. When he was before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 19 and speaking in favor of the United States increasing its submarine and air forces, Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., said that the German submarine force took the command of the sea away from Great Britain and yet "there were never more than thirty [German] submarines afloat at any one time." In the first report on the submarine situation in English waters which he sent to the Navy Department from London, April 19, 1917, Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., said: "It is estimated that between thirty and forty submarines operate at a time in the waters surrounding the British Islands and French coast. At least one is now known to be on the White Sea trade lanes." This quotation is from page 382 of "The Victory at Sea," where it appears in an appendix as the "First Detailed Report on the Allied Naval Situation." On page 28 of Admiral Sims's story proper he writes: "Now in this densely packed shipping area, which extended from the north of Ireland to Brest, there were seldom more than eight or ten submarines engaged in their peculiar form of warfare at one time. The largest number of which I had any record was fifteen; and this was an exceptional force; the usual number was four, six, eight or perhaps ten." Admiral Sims did not mention any other area of operations, although enemy submarines were operating in the Mediterranean and occasionally in the neighborhood of the Azores. On page 37 of Admiral Jellicoe's "The Crisis of the Naval War" he writes on this subject: "At the end of February, 1917, it was estimated that the enemy had a total of about 130 submarines of all types available for use in home waters and about twenty in the Mediterranean. Of this total an average of between one-half and one-third [approximately

sixty-two] was usually at sea. During the year about eight submarines, on the average, were added monthly to this total. Of this number some fifty per cent. were vessels of the mine-laying type."

DISTRIBUTION OF FIELD OFFICERS.

The Chiefs of Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Cavalry and Engineers have been furnished by the War Department with the following table for their information and as a guide to be followed in the transfer, detail and assignment of field officers of the Regular Army:

	Lt. Cols. & Cols. Majors.
Infantry	76 440
Cavalry	26 100
Field Artillery	42 155
Coast Artillery	36 145
Corps of Engineers	39 110

The act of June 4, 1920, does not prescribe the distribution of officers in the various grades to branches of the Service or to duties. The above table is adopted as a guide and not as a fixed distribution. The distribution is based on a consideration of the nature of the duties in these branches to be performed by officers of field grade of the Regular Army, and every effort consistent with the principle of promotion by seniority from a single list and the assignment of officers to duty in accordance with the changing exigencies of the Service must be made, the War Department insists, to bring about an actual distribution to accord with this table. Transfers from one branch to another should and must be encouraged. Changes in assignment will not be made merely for purposes of bringing about this distribution, but whenever a change of assignment is necessary it will be made to accord with this table. These allotments do not include officers detached as students to the General Service Schools and, at the General Staff College, but do include students at the special Service schools of the particular arms concerned.

CUT IN MEDICAL OFFICERS AND CHAPLAINS.

Action has been taken by the War Department in observance of H.J. Res. 440, fixing the authorized enlisted strength of the Regular Army at 175,000 men. On Feb. 21 the Surgeon General and the Chief of Chaplains were notified of the number of officers which would be the maximum under the provisions of this resolution. The maximum strength of the three corps in the Medical Department allowed is: Medical Corps, 1,138; Dental Corps, 193; Medical Administrative Corps, 88. Plans and recommendations relating to the procurement of officers are to be governed accordingly. The reduction is to be attained by the occurrence of natural casualties, and no action will be taken to deprive any officer of the commission he now holds on account of this act of Congress. An approved opinion relative to Sec. 24c, act of June 4, 1920, permits the reappointment of former Regular Army and retired officers when there are no vacancies, such appointees being extra numbers until absorbed. Therefore, the first vacancies to occur in the Medical Corps will be reserved for the two candidates now serving as internes in Army hospitals, if found qualified. Authority is granted, if sufficient funds are available, to employ for the fiscal year 1922 not to exceed fifty internes who are candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps. Such as there are not vacancies for upon completion of their internship will be appointed to vacancies thereafter as these vacancies occur. The Chief of Chaplains was informed that the maximum number of chaplains will be 155. Plans and recommendations for the procurement of chaplains will be governed by this maximum, and reduction to the strength of 155 attained by the occurrence of natural casualties, etc., as provided in the case of officers of the Medical Department. According to data from The Adjutant General's Office as of Jan. 31, the number of officers in the three corps of the Medical Department was as follows: Medical Corps, 1,202; Dental Corps, 256; Medical Administrative Corps, 141. On the same date there were 180 chaplains.

EDWIN DENBY FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Edwin Denby, a Detroit lawyer and business man who has served in the Navy and Marine Corps and in Congress, is to be Secretary of the Navy in the next administration, according to press reports. Mr. Denby was born in Indiana in 1861 and is the son of Charles Denby, former United States Minister to China. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and while living with his father in China served for ten years in the Chinese customs service under Sir Robert Hare with distinguished success. In the Spanish-American War he served as a gunner's mate on the U.S.S. *Yosemite*. He served one term in the Michigan House of Representatives (1902-03) and was a member of Congress from 1905 to 1911. He also served as an enlisted man in the Marine Corps in the World War, making the grade of sergeant. Mr. Denby was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1896 and has practiced law in Detroit since that time. He is also the treasurer of the Hupp Motor Car Co. and the Denby Motor Truck Co. He married Marion Bartlett Thurber, of Detroit, in 1911. Mr. Denby is reported to be an advocate of a large Navy. When Mr. Daniels heard of the report that Mr. Denby had been selected for the Navy portfolio he said Mr. Denby would bring to the post a wide experience in naval affairs that would be of great benefit to the Navy and the country. "I frequently came in contact with Mr. Denby during the war, when he served in the Marine Corps," Mr. Daniels said. "I believe he will make an able Secretary of the Navy."

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FINAL SESSION.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill carrying about \$276,000,000 was agreed to on Feb. 24 and goes to the President for approval. The Indian bill as agreed to carries \$13,000,000.

The Senate on Feb. 18 passed S.J.Res. 226 authorizing the erection in the City of Washington of a memorial to the dead of the 1st Division, A.E.F., in the World War.

The House on Feb. 21 passed the bill (H.R. 8032) to regulate the erection of memorials and the entombment of bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater.

Minority Report on Proper Fleet Elements.

Senator King of the Senate Committee in Naval Affairs issued a minority report on Feb. 23 on Senator Borah's resolution to suspend the Navy's present building program until an investigation be held as to what constitutes the proper elements of a fighting fleet. He urges that construction of vessels of the 1916 building program be suspended except on five battleships which are almost completed, and one cruiser. His suggestion would stop work on six battleships and five cruisers. Instead of battleships, Senator King holds that large submarines and a ship for carrying seaplanes are needed, but he suggests that work on these be not carried out while the industrial situation is serious. Referring to report on this resolution made by the General Board of the Navy (printed in our issue of Feb. 5, page 648) Senator King said that the report "is a slavish adherence to the past and it betrays a determination to regard with jealousy, if not disdain, the unmistakable lessons brought to our attention by the recent war and the scientific investigations more recently made by those who believe in the future of aeronautics and in the primacy of submarines and submersible types of vessels. It is admitted that if there is no agreement between nations to limit armaments, then, in addition to the Navy projected by the General Board, we must expend hundreds of millions of dollars for submarines and torpedo-boats and the various forms of aircraft employed in naval warfare." He closed the report by deprecating the idea of war with Great Britain or Japan.

Lieutenant General Bills Obstructed.

Another attempt to get legislative action on the bill (S. 2867) authorizing the President to place Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, when he retires, on the retired list of the Army as lieutenant general, was made in the House on Feb. 18, but without avail. The Congressional Record shows that nine pages are required to print the debate first taking place over a legislative point of precedence for the bill and, thereafter, eleven pages to record the debate on the bill itself. Representatives Greene, Newton and Cannon paid high compliments to General Crowder for his services in the Army in connection with the writing of the Selective Service law and while on duty as Provost Marshal General. Mr. Quinn opposed the measure, as did Mr. Rucker and Mr. Crampton. It is officially reported, as closing the incident for that day that "the committee had come to no resolution thereon." In view of the action of the House on the matter of the Crowder bill, the House Committee on Military Affairs voted against reporting out a bill it had originated giving the rank of lieutenant general to Major Gen. Hunter Liggett when he retires on March 21. Reconsideration of this latter bill was sought in the committee on Feb. 22, but met with objection. There is small hope that the Senate will grant the well-earned promotion to either of these officers before the end of the session March 4.

Senator Harris Decrees Failure to Confirm Generals.

Senator Harris on Feb. 19 addressed the Senate in behalf of general officers of the Army whose nominations for appointment have not been acted upon. He declared that "it is most unfortunate for the Senate, the Army and the country when a Senator, the distinguished leader of the majority, injects the question of politics into the consideration of promotions of the men who have offered their lives and performed superb service for our country in time of war." He added: "As evidence tending to disprove that politics do enter into this question it is interesting to note that the officers who have been nominated for appointment to the grade of general officer were appointed, not from any particular section of the United States, but from states scattered throughout the country, some of which are identified as adhering to one of the major political parties, while others as steadfastly follow the fortunes of the other. Thus, of these forty-seven officers seven were appointed from Pennsylvania, two from Maine, one from New Hampshire, two from Massachusetts, two from New York, two from New Jersey, two from Virginia, one from Vermont, one from North Carolina, one from South Carolina, one from Alabama, one from Mississippi, one from Louisiana, one from Texas, one from Tennessee, two from Kentucky, one from West Virginia, two from Ohio, two from Indiana, three from Michigan, two from Wisconsin, three from Iowa, two from Missouri, one from Kansas, one from Nebraska, one from Oregon and one from Arizona." The Senator then quoted an editorial which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 12 on the subject of the non-confirmation of the general officers in question and its effect upon the several grades. In an appendix to his address Senator Harris gave the Army records of each of these officers.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED.

Senate Committee Makes Increases in Provisions.

The Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 23 carrying a total of \$362,214,806, an increase of \$31,006,694 over the total recommended by the House. The principal increase came through a provision that the pay of the enlisted men of the Army be for 175,000 men as against the 150,000 provided for in the House bill. The Senate Committee increases the Air Service appropriation from \$19,200,000 to \$23,000,000.

The Senate committee also increased appropriations for the National Guard and for the civilian training camps. The House allowed \$1,000,000 for this purpose, but the Senate committee increased the amount to \$1,500,000. The total increase allowed the National Guard by the Senate committee is \$4,750,000, of which amount \$2,000,000 is an increased appropriation for National Guard training camps next summer. The House allowed for this purpose \$5,000,000 and the Senate committee

\$7,500,000. There will be one camp each in eight of the Army corps areas and two in the 9th Corps Area.

The Senate Committee also increases the pay for National Guard armory drills from \$9,500,000 to \$10,000,000, while the travel pay of National Guard officers is increased from five to six cents a mile. Another item struck out by the House and replaced by the Senate is \$175,000 for hostess houses at the cantonments where the National Guard training camps will be held. The bill also directs the Army to turn over to the Guard 3,500 horses and mules and miscellaneous equipment.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED.

Senate Provides Funds for 120,000 Enlisted Men.

The Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 24 carrying a total of \$496,023,130, which is an increase of \$100,518,686 over the amount provided in the House bill. The most important change made by the Senate Committee was an increase of \$21,000,000 in the pay provision for enlisted men which will provide for a strength of 120,000 men as against the 100,000 men allowed by the House bill. Material increases in many items over the amounts passed by the House have been recommended and new items added, particularly for the construction of two airplane carriers at a maximum cost of \$26,000,000 each, for which a first appropriation of \$15,000,000 is made for beginning construction. For aircraft and accessories in course of construction or manufacture on June 30, 1921, for which the House provided \$440,000, the committee recommends that the phrase "and to continue the construction of a rigid dirigible" be inserted in the bill. The amendment adds \$1,000,000, making a total of \$1,440,000. There is also provided for new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment \$6,125,750, for which the House made no provision. For other activities in Navy aviation, including increases over the amounts passed by the House, and for additions, there is recommended a total appropriation of \$24,579,819.

Summer schools for boys are authorized, of which no mention was made in the House bill, carrying \$200,000; the Naval Reserve Force appropriation is raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000; receiving barracks, \$50,000 to \$100,000; Ordnance and Ordnance stores, \$14,000,000 to \$15,000,000; maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, from \$7,500,000 to \$9,000,000; clothing for the Marine Corps, \$1,000,000 to \$2,250,000; fuel for Marine Corps, \$590,000 to \$1,000,000; and for all items of the Marine Corps, \$1,000,000 to \$2,250,000; fuel for Marine Corps, by the House, \$26,882,841.90, has been increased to \$33,984,593.14.

The committee recommended that the building of twelve destroyers heretofore authorized be revoked, the money thus saved to go into the construction of airplane carriers. The expenditure of \$1,150,000 for the construction of a drydock at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., which was contained in the Naval Appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919, is to be suspended until July 1, 1924, and only \$40,000 is to be allowed for the continuation of dredging. The sum of \$800,000 is provided for a naval station at Key West, Fla., for which no provision was made by the House; also \$1,000,000 is appropriated to continue construction on the naval hospital, San Diego, Calif., and \$50,000 toward the completion of the submarine base at New London, Conn. It is recommended that there be appropriated \$1,499,000 toward the development of a submarine and destroyer base at Guam; \$800,000 for a naval air station at Sands Point, Wash.; \$1,000,000 for a naval submarine base at San Pedro, Calif.; \$1,500,000 for a naval base at Alameda, Calif. For public works for which the House proposed \$5,632,000 an appropriation of \$12,921,000 is recommended by the Senate Committee.

ADMIRAL FULLAM ON NAVY'S NEEDS.

Discusses Three-Plane Navy Before Senate Committee.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 18 to give his views on the needs of a modern Navy for the United States, at the request of Senator King who is opposed to the views expressed in the majority report of the committee as to what constitutes an effective fighting fleet to-day. The session was a part of the hearings on the Appropriation bill, but was an aftermath of the series of hearings held in answer to Senator Borah's resolution that all naval building be suspended by the United States until the question could be determined as to what constituted the most effective elements in a fleet. The Admiral presented his views of what he termed a three-plane Navy, that is a surface fleet, a submarine fleet and an air fleet.

Admiral Fullam read a prepared statement and said in the beginning that the U.S. Navy's fighting fleet consisted of eight dreadnaughts and eight super-dreadnaughts. "All other battleships in the Navy are practically obsolete," he declared. Next in importance there are about 300 modern destroyers, a "very powerful force." Under construction, there are eleven super-dreadnaughts, six of which are between twenty-five and ninety per cent completed. Admiral Fullam advised completing these six, which would give the country a powerful battle fleet of twenty-two dreadnaughts. As to the other five they could be converted into airplane carriers, or given armored decks to protect from bombing. As to six battle cruisers less than ten per cent completed, Admiral Fullam said it would be wise to stop construction for six months at least, or continue construction only on their hulls and machinery so that they may be changed in design if need be.

The Navy was sadly in need of scout cruisers, the Admiral said. As to submarines, he made this statement: "There are forty-seven submarines under construction. They should be finished without delay. We are fatally short of submarines. There are no submarines in our Navy capable of cruising and fighting with the fleet. It is an amazing and perilous situation. There is not one long range, up-to-date submarine cruiser or mine layer in the Navy. If devoid of submarines and air forces, a surface fleet, no matter how powerful, will be practically helpless if it meets a fleet properly supplied with these modern weapons." Admiral Fullam expressed the opinion that "it is more than probable that the airplane and the torpedoplane carrier will soon be recognized as a capital ship, quite equal to a battle cruiser in usefulness and fighting power." He continued:

One-idea Navy Weak.

Briefly reviewing this subject of our surface fleet, we find that with twenty-two dreadnaughts, 300 destroy-

ers and ten scout cruisers our Navy will stand next to that of England. It will be at least thirty per cent stronger than that of Japan, and, omitting Great Britain, it will be more powerful than the combined navies of all Europe. In the face of these facts it cannot be truthfully said that in suspending work on five battleships and six battle cruisers we are advocating a weak Navy, inadequate for national defense. On the contrary, suspension of work temporarily on these vessels will safeguard us against a policy that will produce a weak Navy as the only return for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. A surface navy alone is a one-idea navy. Such a navy is weak to-day, and it will be still weaker in the near future."

He described the conditions during the war, how the submarines threatened to starve England, that it was Germany's paramount purpose to do so, and that unless some means for combating the submarine had been invented Germany's purpose probably would have been achieved. He dwelt on the helplessness of the battleship when unprotected by submarines and airplanes, and while he did not make any claim that the battleship had been rendered useless, he said, its usefulness certainly had been limited. In this connection he observed: "I am reluctant to stand before the committee, and before these gentlemen (referring to the Navy officers present) who have trained all their lives upon the ships they love, and make any claim that those ships have become less useful, yet in the light of recent events it must be admitted that they can no longer be depended upon as in times gone by."

Treating of submarines in the World War, he said: "The following facts should be studied in connection with the subject of 'control of the sea': The Germans employed only 10,000 men in their submarine forces. There were never more than thirty submarines afloat at any one time, manned by not more than 1,500 men. This small force was opposed by the navies of all great nations outside Central Europe—England, France, Italy, Japan and the United States—at least 1,000,000 men; and yet this insignificant force of 10,000 Germans nearly won the war by starving England.

Must Have Strong Submarine and Air Forces.

"It is no argument to say that the submarine was finally defeated, when we consider the odds against it. About 5,000 anti-submarine craft were employed daily against the thirty submarines at sea. No such condition of disadvantage will embarrass our future enemy, whose submarines may be free to roam the sea. And we may not have the navies of the civilized world allied with our own. Can we alone place 5,000 anti-submarine craft upon the sea and strew depth charges over every ocean? Will we have 1,000,000 men, with a navy equal to the combined navies of England, France, Italy and Japan? If not, the task of downing the submarine of our future enemy will be much more difficult than was that of subduing the German submarine in the World War.

"It is positively amazing that many naval officers have already forgotten, or ignored, these facts, and, having realized hesitatingly the importance of aviation, the Navy Department, and Congress as well, have suggested that we cancel the contract for submarines in order to get money for aviation. This is robbing Peter to pay Paul. Cannot two ideas co-exist in a naval mind? We must have a strong submarine force, and a strong air force, too. Without both of these our surface fleet will be helpless. The submarine single-handed nearly won the greatest of all wars. It has proved its prowess—and yet the United States practically ignores it."

Senator Lodge said that the committee was agreed that the air and submarine forces should be developed. "The question is, what shall we do with the 1916 program?" the Senator said. "We don't want to leave the country undefended. Meanwhile there is nothing but the fleet."

"I want the fleet made ready for war quick," the Admiral replied.

Four years have now elapsed, since Germany succeeded in constructing a submarine capable of successfully crossing the Atlantic and reaching our shores, "and still we do not have a single long-range submarine fit to operate with the fleet. The submarines that we do have are suitable only for training purposes, but are not safe to operate far from the shore. Our airplanes are undeveloped for sea work." The Admiral urged that money be appropriated for two airplane carriers besides airplanes with the necessary bombs, torpedoes, mines and guns that should be a part of the air force. In regard to these auxiliary fleets the Admiral said: "Without any surface Navy at all, no nation could send a large Army to the coasts of the United States, either to the Atlantic or to the Pacific, if we were well supplied with a submarine fleet and a powerful air force."

Senator Lodge Would Bring Battleships Up to 22.

Senator Lodge interposed that he seemed to be proceeding on the assumption that the committee was not going to do anything about the airplane or the submarine, and continued: "One of the things we recommended was that the building of twelve destroyers and six submarines which are not yet contracted for be suspended and the money thus saved, approximately \$55,000,000, be diverted towards the building of airplane carriers. On that subject, I don't think there is any difference of opinion among members of the committee. The question is, what we should do with the 1916 program now. Part of the dreadnaughts have been built, at least they are very nearly completed. We think we had better continue and bring the number of battleships up to twenty-two." Senator Lodge mentioned the lack of battle cruisers, and said that Admiral Sims was very emphatic that the six battle cruisers be built, but that over this point there was some difference of opinion and uncertainty. "As to the others," he observed, "we are willing to go ahead and do the best that can be done in the air and with respect to submarines, but in the meantime we don't want to leave the country undefended. There doesn't seem to be anything better to be done at the present time than to proceed with the 1916 program with the curtailment of certain ships that have been suggested until airplanes and torpedoes are more nearly perfected." Senator Lodge also pointed out the fact that the 1916 program called for the building of a number of submarines, and that construction of these was in progress, under the assumption that we are taking advantage of all the latest plans and specifications for such craft, but said that what remains is the matter of the air force which the committee was very anxious to develop. The Senator continued: "It is not a cheap thing to do. In fact it is extraordinarily expensive, but it must be done in my judgment."

Senator Keyes pointed out that the Japanese have entered upon a building program that will equip their Navy by 1927 with twelve battle cruisers, while this country, with the 1916 program completed, would only have six. To this Admiral Fullam replied that if our Navy is equipped with submarines and an adequate air

force, and Japan is not, there was nothing to fear from Japan.

Admiral Fullam Opposed to a Divided Fleet.

As to the U.S. Pacific Fleet Admiral Fullam said: "It was reprehensible to divide a strong force, but to divide a weak force is worse. It is not an exaggeration to state that if there is danger of war, the division of the fleet is a peril to the nation. If we are to have war in the Pacific in five years we ought to prepare for it now. The new base at Alameda will not be completed then."

HEARING ON NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

HEARINGS OF FEB. 18.

With the purpose of hurrying its amendments and changes in the Naval Appropriation bill as it came from the House, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 18 and 19 handled the business expeditiously under the chairmanship of Senator Poindexter. There were present Admiral R. E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admirals Thomas Washington, Chief of Bureau of Navigation; C. W. Parks, Yards and Docks; C. B. McVay, Jr., Ordnance; David W. Taylor, Construction and Repair; R. S. Griffin, Engineering; C. J. Peoples, acting, Supplies and Accounts; Capt. T. T. Craven, Director of Naval Aviation; Major Gen. Comdt. John A. Lejeune, and Brig. Gen. C. L. McCawley, Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps. Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., also was present to speak on the Borah resolution as to the proper elements of a fleet.

More Enlisted Men Asked For.

In a general statement opening the hearing on Feb. 18 Admiral Coontz said the House bill carried provision for an enlisted strength of 100,000, but to properly carry on the functions of the Navy in 1922 the need was for 120,000. The lower figure would limit ships in commission to thirteen battleships, five cruisers, eighty destroyers and eighty-seven submarines; auxiliaries would have reduced complements; ships on reserve in reduced commission would comprise one experimental ship, six battleships, eighteen Eagle boats and eighteen mine layers. "We need 120,000 men to give a rounded fleet and to allow adequate maneuvers so as to be ready in case of emergency. At present we have an enlarged personnel," Admiral Coontz said. "It got up to 135,000 men, on an allowance of an average of 125,000 for the year; we were down to 90,000 some time ago. Only 38,000 of these men had been in the Navy before; the rest are recruits being trained at various stations. The plan for the coming year was based on 125,000 men, and this would mean a fleet sufficient to carry out our policy. There are still several hundred Reservists, who are going out rapidly." Answering a question by Senator Poindexter, Admiral Coontz gave a list of Navy vessels in European and Asiatic waters, including the Black Sea, the Adriatic and the rivers of China. Asked if the enlisted strength were reduced to 100,000 would there be need of going ahead on the 1916 building program, the Admiral stated that to go ahead will mean a need for more officers and men eventually. To set the mark at 100,000 would hinder development and have a bad effect on morale, because the sailors would feel it was a good time to get jobs on shore.

Admiral Coontz outlined the situation as to naval aviation, pointing out that the House bill carried only \$8,013,000 on the assumption that in the legislative section of the bill \$9,000,000 would be added. This had been stricken out on a point of order. There were two important programs, he said, one in the legislative part of the bill and the other under "Increase in the Navy." In the former request was made for a law establishing a Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department in order that the Navy might in administrative matters be placed on a parity with the Army. In the other there were provisions for two seaplane carriers at a total cost of \$24,600,000 each. "We are asking for one-third of this amount for increase of the Navy, and \$1,000,000 for ordnance for these seaplane carriers. These ships are required because aviation with the Fleet is quite a different proposition from aviation on land." He believed in a naval air force composed of sea-going men, whose duties would take in aviation as a part of their experience. In other words, the man who commands a seaplane in his younger days will command battleship in his later days. He emphasized that the Navy must be supplied with modern seaplane carriers to be on a par with other nations.

Captain Craven Tells of Aviation Needs.

Captain Craven stated that the total actually required for naval aviation for the next fiscal year was \$22,250,000, adding that unless the amounts in the House bill were increased much of naval aviation activities would have to be abandoned, including the rigid dirigible now building. The cost of this ship would be about \$1,500,000, and it would require \$1,000,000 from current funds to complete it, funds which would lapse after June 30. For the purchase of the rigid dirigible from England \$2,000,000 was actual cost and \$500,000 for contingencies. This ship would fly to this country in July, when the hangar at Lakehurst, N.J., would be ready. Unless funds for flying or ground construction were provided naval aviation would practically cease. It had been planned to increase activities during the coming year. He told of plans for developing seaplane carriers and gave details of the seven such vessels developed by Great Britain with a carrying capacity of 230 airplanes, in which the committee appeared to be deeply interested. Asked relative to Japan, he said figures available were rather vague, but it was known Japan was very active in procuring material from Germany and experts from England and France, and was establishing aviation centers and schools. Japan has laid down one seaplane carrier and projected another and is planning to carry airplanes on all her battleships. There was a British naval aviation mission of some thirty officers now in Japan. That country has not yet built airplanes, but is beginning to establish the industry. Great Britain was striving to design airplanes of an exclusive sea type to be operated from ships, and that the Navy was similarly situated, but, considerably behind Great Britain in development. The Navy Department was encouraging design of seaplanes and had offered awards, and to date twenty-seven designs had been submitted in competition. Aircraft had also been purchased in England, Germany and Italy in the hope of securing ideas adaptable to seaplanes.

Senator Poindexter inquired relative to the proposed tests of airplane bombing on obsolete warships, and Admiral Coontz replied that the Army and Navy Board was now considering a plan for operating various types of aircraft by the Navy against warships, and that the plan when approved would be announced. Asked as to

the possibility of warship destruction by bombs, Captain Craven said that a bomb could destroy anything, but the question is whether an air bomb can be dropped from a low enough altitude to so place it in a vital spot on a modern warship as to destroy the vessel. According to newspaper assertions this was no problem at all, said Captain Craven, although constant and continuing practice and experiment by the Navy proved that it was a very great problem. He told of the German warship Goeben which was twice mined in the Dardanelles and beached. This ship, he said, was bombed 247 times by British aviators from the air and sixteen hits were made with bombs weighing up to 500 pounds, and yet the ship was floated and repaired without great difficulty. The deck of the Goeben had several feet of sand protection, which was apparently sufficient, and of course had anti-aircraft guns; a better record would be made to-day under similar conditions because of the advance made in aviation.

Senator Swanson wanted to know if there could be a certainty of ten or twenty per cent. of hits from air bombs during a battle, and Captain Craven said there had been no data yet collected which allowed reaching conclusions. Of the U.S. Navy's destruction of submarines during the war, what was actually accomplished from the air could not be conclusively established, he said. Data at London headquarters showed reports of ten submarines destroyed by American aircraft operating from English stations, and fifteen submarines destroyed by American destroyers, but these reports were incomplete and did not establish actual destruction, which it was impossible to do. He stressed the need of \$22,250,000 for naval aviation, \$10,000,000 of which would be for new projects.

Three letters from Secretary Daniels were put in the record. The Secretary pointed out the general belief that aircraft are destined to become the most effective engine of war, adding: "It is of paramount importance that our Navy be equipped with suitable craft, and that the aircraft co-operating with our fleets on and under the sea shall not be inferior to those of any country in the world. Indeed, we should lead in development as we lead in conquering the air. The prime duty of the Navy at this hour is by experiment and development and construction to perfect fighting ships in the air." He discussed in detail the inadequacy of the amounts for naval aviation, urged the increase asked for by Captain Craven, and concluded that the Navy Department "feels that failure at this time to provide the fleet with adequate aircraft would be to deny to it what is recognized as an essential part of a modern fleet. Indeed, without suitable aircraft and aircraft carriers our great fleet would not only lack its eyes, but would be seriously handicapped and could not develop its full power needed in war. I venture to submit that it would not be economy to cut to the bone in that new arm of naval service, which some of the ablest naval experts in the world believe is destined soon to become quite as effective as any other part of the fleet, if indeed it may not be found superior in fighting efficiency to other units hitherto deemed to be the most effective parts of a fighting fleet."

Admirals McVay and Parks Appear.

Rear Admiral McVay analyzed the ordnance schedule, suggesting several minor changes, and said the \$13,000,000 allowed would be sufficient only for carrying on the routine work. He gave details of a confidential nature and, while he did not urge it, he recommended that the committee amend the provisions to allow \$14,000,000 for the Bureau of Ordnance. Rear Admiral Parks emphasized the need of a naval rifle range in the vicinity of Puget Sound, and discussed in detail each item under Bureau of Yards and Docks. He said the item on training station at San Diego should be changed to read "toward the completion" from "to complete"; the station could not be completed for \$2,000,000, whereas the bill carries only \$1,000,000. He also recommended rewriting the provisions to conform with the recommendations of the special joint committee of Congress on Pacific coast naval bases, which require \$8,000,000 for Sands Point, Wash.; \$5,500,000 for the base at Alameda, Calif., and \$1,500,000 for the San Diego base. Representative Ketner of California addressed the committee and urged the new construction at San Diego.

HEARINGS OF FEB. 19.

Admiral Coontz Gives Policy of General Board.

The hearings on the appropriations were interrupted at the opening of the session on Feb. 19 to permit Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., to read a statement regarding the correct elements for an effective fighting fleet, a report of which appears on page 728.

Senator Poindexter, acting chairman, called upon Admiral Coontz to state the policy of the General Board on the subject of submarines and airplanes in the Navy. Admiral Coontz said that General Board was in favor of the battleships and battle cruisers being built; that it believes the fleet submarines and submarines should be developed as much as possible; that two aircraft carriers should be built of the highest and best types, capable of developing a speed of thirty to thirty-five knots and to have a length of 700 to 800 feet; that for the present the 300 destroyers now almost completed will be sufficient; that mine layers should be developed; that to properly round out our fleet it should have airplanes with necessary carriers and guns; that the country which has the greatest number and best battleships, in battle, after the decision in the air, still would have control. He said that the General Board believes in offensive warfare if necessary, and that our fleet should proceed with training for the offensive; that it planned to make experiments with aerial bombs and torpedo planes between now and the first of June, as this phase of the question was still uncertain and should be studied and developed. The Admiral insisted that there should be no hesitancy in the construction of battleships, battle cruisers and scout cruisers until something more definite is brought forward which will prove them ineffective.

Senator King observed that it appeared that naval warfare in the future is going to play a much greater part than in the past, because of the torpedo boats, aircraft and submarines, and that it was going to cost an enormous amount of money to prepare for such eventuality. He insisted that the total sum of money required for all developments in the Navy that are now proposed be stated, and asked if it would not be more than a billion of dollars. It was admitted that the cost would be approximately that much, to which Senator King replied that it was more than should be expended, adding: "There are many people of my opinion who will not submit to it, and they should not do so."

Captain Craven and Admiral McVay Testify.

Senator Poindexter called upon Captain Craven, Director of Naval Aviation, for a statement as to the present stage of development of aircraft. Captain Craven outlined the status of the air force as he did before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, stating

that the war closed without a complete adaptation of aviation to the fleet, and that the tendency was to concentrate attention upon the things which were the most striking in effectiveness; that unless special effort were made to develop aircraft and submarines the battleship and surface fleet would be expanded at the expense of the auxiliary fleets. When asked if he thought the battleship should be abandoned, Captain Craven replied that he did not think any Navy officer would abandon the battleship at this stage of development, adding: "There is nothing as yet to take its place. I believe that aviation will constantly force itself to the front, and that in the future many changes will take place in the design and construction of the battleship; but I believe that aviation, submarines, mines and other things will remain supplemental in compelling those changes as they have in the past. We can't consistently abandon the present policy and allow a gap to intervene, but we should take advantage of progress as it develops." He pointed out how weapons of thousands of years ago, such as spears, knives, bludgeons, etc., were used in the World War, supplemental to our modern instruments of warfare, yet none of latter had been entirely done away with, although their effectiveness had in some cases been limited.

Captain Craven presented to the committee substitute legislation for that incorporated in the House bill with revised and increased figures, these showing the Navy Department's views of its needs for an appropriation for aviation. The total in Captain Craven's substitute provision is \$22,250,000 as against \$8,013,431 in the House bill. The chief increase in the separate items are: "For aircraft and accessories in course of construction or manufacture on June 30, 1921, \$1,440,000, the appropriation in the House bill under this heading being \$40,000. For maintenance, repair and operation of aircraft factory, helium plant, air stations, fleet activities, testing laboratories, and for overhauling planes, an appropriation of \$7,286,120 is asked as against that of \$4,634,181 in the House bill. For continuing experiments and development work on all types of aircraft \$3,405,000 is asked as against the House appropriation of \$1,815,000; and for drafting, clerical, inspection and messenger service for aircraft stations, \$400,000 as against the House figure of \$275,000. New items include: Necessary heavier-than-aircraft at a total cost not to exceed \$4,906,500; necessary lighter-than-aircraft at a total cost not to exceed \$367,000; necessary equipment for such aircraft at a total cost not to exceed \$988,470; for new construction, buildings and improvements at air stations at a total cost not to exceed \$3,114,000.

Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, urged the committee to continue the Navy building program, and said that so far there were only two nations in the world which had battleships with 16-inch guns, but that there would be other ships with guns of this caliber before our 1916 program is completed. He stated that "any slowing down will increase the advantage of the other powers that much over this nation."

During the arguments as to the relative worth of capital ships and flying machines, Admiral McVay disclosed that a bomb, weighing 1,600 pounds and loaded with TNT, was exploded in the test on the old battleship Indiana without destroying any part of the vessel below its protective deck. It was stated that the damage done was not sufficient to sink the ship.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL HEARINGS.

Generals Ireland and Beach Testify.

The hearings of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the Army Appropriation bill were resumed on Feb. 18, when Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, showed the inadequacy of the appropriations for the Medical Department as carried in the House bill. He called attention to the Appropriation act of May 12, 1917, which placed a maximum of \$30,000 which can be expended for construction of hospitals and other buildings. He said this is not sufficient under prevailing prices of labor and material and desired that the limit be increased to \$50,000, especially for the purpose of building nurses' quarters. Addition appropriation was requested for the Army Medical School buildings at Takoma Park, D.C., which, when finished, will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000. Col. Edwin P. Wolfe, in charge of Finance and Supply Division, Surgeon General's Office, set forth the appropriations that will be needed during 1922. Civilian laborers are needed in the Veterinary Corps, because of the few enlisted men that that branch is able to obtain; especially in Texas to care for the animals with the troops there.

Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach, Chief of Engineers, urged that appropriation for the Engineer School be increased to \$47,000. The \$30,000 provided would render the Corps of Engineers greatly deficient in qualified personnel. Because the Engineer part of the course at West Point is given in the fourth year, for the last three years the majority of the classes have been graduated without it. In the Corps of Engineers only 65 per cent. of officers have had over five years' experience; 74 per cent. not more than ten years; 82 per cent. not more than fifteen years; and not more than 10 per cent. twenty years' experience. A large number of officers had been obtained from civil life who are excellent engineers, but need special Army training. He requested \$26,000 for the Engineer School at Camp A. A. Humphreys, and for Engineer instruction of officers in civilian technical schools he asked \$21,000. The appropriation allowed of \$150,000 for Engineer equipment. General Beach stated, was less than was allowed for the present fiscal year, but they could get along on that sum. Senator Frelinghuysen interjected, "Thank God!"

General Beach wished to have the sum of \$100 appropriated for military surveys and maps increased to \$100,000. Otherwise at the printing and lithographic plant at Washington Barracks many employees would have to be discharged, and owing to their special knowledge it would be difficult to replace them later. The appropriation of only \$350,000 for military and post roads and trails in Alaska, General Beach considered "petty and too foolish." Major James B. Steese, president of the Alaska Road Commission, argued for enough to carry on the program begun several years ago. The \$350,000 proposed would not be sufficient to maintain work completed; it was folly not to appropriate enough to allow construction to proceed.

Cdns. Haan, Fries, Col. Marshall and Mr. Clark Heard.
Grenville Clark, of New York, urged that for civilian training camp activities sufficient money be provided to maintain 5,000 men in each corps area, and General Haan urged that \$3,000,000 be appropriated, in which case 25,000 men could be trained in the next fiscal year.

Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, had with him various chemicals, gas masks,

canisters, gas bombs, etc., which he explained. The appropriation proposed would permit manufacture of hardly enough masks with which to carry out experiments, he said. He asked for provision for payment for technical periodicals for the Chemical Warfare Library, and that \$35,000 be made available for hiring skilled personnel in Washington; also that money obtained from sale of surplus chemicals and supplies be made available for other purposes.

Col. F. M. Marshall, Office of Chief of Cavalry, appeared on behalf of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley. He stated that the lowest possible figure at which the school could be carried on at its full standard of efficiency is \$12,120.

INCREASE ASKED FOR PAY OF THE ARMY.

The next subject considered was the pay of the Army. Revised estimates of the average for the coming fiscal year would be 15,138 officers and 181,956 enlisted men. On the basis of 14,000 officers it will require \$45,823,257 for their pay instead of \$42,000,000 as provided in House bill. This deficiency was due probably to not taking into account that there would be few, if any, second lieutenants, and their duties would be discharged by officers of higher rank. There are about 3,000 vacancies, but General Haan and others did not favor filling all at once because it would put too many men in the Service of the same age at the same time. Assuming that officer strength should reach an average of 15,000 for the year, there would be 2,447 vacancies for second lieutenants. Senator Wadsworth asked General Haan if he could get along with an appropriation for 14,500; he replied it would have to be done if that was all the Congress would allow, but it was much desired to have 15,000 by the end of 1922. It was estimated that from the spring examination probably 1,000 would qualify as officers. It developed that there are more warrant officers than appropriated for in the House bill, aside from band leaders not yet included; some might have to be discharged unless additional provision is made. As to pay of enlisted men, the present strength would have to be brought down to about 120,000 by the end of the next fiscal year to make an average of 150,000 for the year, and it would require \$73,678,659 to pay them instead of \$72,678,659, as voted in the House. It was recommended that prohibition against pay to flying enlisted personnel in excess of 500 be stricken out, as it was desired to permit as much as twenty per cent. to fly as the best test of flying equipment. Major J. E. Fickel, Air Ser., said that the flying officers' lives were entrusted to the enlisted men who made the repairs and adjustments, and the latter should be permitted to fly in order to test the adjustments and repairs which they made. For lighter-than-air craft it was urged that \$330,400 be appropriated instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICES.

AIRPLANE BOMBING OF MOVING WARSHIPS.

The plan for the bombing of moving warships by airplanes operated by the Army Air Service is reported to be approaching completion and announcement of the proposed "war game" is expected to be made the coming week. It is practically assured that one of the ships will be the former German battleship Ostfriesland. In this connection the War Department on Feb. 21 ordered Lieuts. W. S. Fitzpatrick, G. C. McDonald, H. F. Rouse and W. B. Souza to proceed to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., for taking a course of instruction in bombing for about one month in anticipation of the test against battleships.

LIEUT. KIRKPATRICK'S ENDURANCE FLIGHT FAILS.

In a flight authorized by Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service, U.S.A., Lieut. Ross C. Kirkpatrick, Air Ser., U.S.A., with Sergt. Max Goodenough, Air Ser., U.S.A., as mechanician, attempted at Mitchel Field, N.Y., on Feb. 16 to make a new record for a heavier-than-air endurance flight. Their airplane took off at 7:34 o'clock in the morning and circled all day over the neighboring towns of Westbury, Mineola, Garden City and others, but early in the evening motor trouble developed and it was found that the generator housed between the V of the twelve cylinders had broken loose from the crankcase. The damage was irreparable in midair and the machine came down at 6:55 p.m., after having been up 11 hours 21 minutes. The flight was viewed by Capts. Henry J. F. Miller and Harry M. Smith, Air Ser., U.S.A., and several observers of the Aero Club of America.

COURT IN NAVY BALLOON FLIGHT MET AGAIN.

The naval court of inquiry, of which Rear Admiral George W. Cline was president, with Capt. Henry H. Hough and Lieut. Comdr. Joseph P. Norfleet, U.S.N., members, and Lieut. Comdr. Archibald McGlasson, judge advocate, ordered to inquire into the flight of Lieuts. Walter Hinton and Stephen Farrell, U.S.N., and Lieut. Louis A. Kloos, U.S.N.R.F., into Canada in Navy free balloon A-5508 from Rockaway Naval Station, N.Y., on Dec. 13, 1920, and which met for that purpose on Jan. 17 and submitted its report a few days later, was ordered reconvened because of the reported dissatisfaction of the Judge Advocate General with the completeness of its findings. It ended its second session on Feb. 18, after having met again on Feb. 16. According to a press message from Washington it was said the J.A.G. decided that the first hearing failed to establish the identity of the officer who authorized the flight, what its purpose was, whether the intention was to cross into Canada and how the officers conducted themselves. At the second session Comdr. Damon E. Cummings, U.S.N., commandant of the station, testified that one of the objects of the flight was to familiarize the pilot and airmen with air currents. He had authorized the flight but not into Canadian territory. Lieutenant Kloos, who was in command during the flight, testified that it had been intended to descend in U.S. territory the day following the start, but as he had received no orders not to cross the boundary line he had not believed he would be exceeding his authority by doing so. He had piloted balloons across the line on previous occasions without having been reproved for so doing. Of the trouble between Lieutenants Farrell and Hinton and at Matice, Canada, he said he had received no official report. Lieutenant Farrell testified that he had a "hazy recollection of some sort of an argument." Lieutenant Hinton told the court Lieutenant Farrell had struck him "only a glancing blow."

LIEUT. CONEY FLIES FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

Lieut. William D. Coney, Air Ser., U.S.A., succeeded on Feb. 24 in completing a flight from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean, a distance of 2,079 flying miles, in

22 hours 27 minutes, actual flying time. Only two stops were made. He started from the air station at North Island, San Diego, Calif., at seven p.m. on Feb. 21, intending to make only one stop, for fuel, at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, his objective being Camp Joseph E. Johnston, near Jacksonville, Fla. On Feb. 22 he was forced to descend, however, at Bronte, Texas, because of engine trouble, but took off again a few hours later and landed that evening at Love Field, near Dallas. He remained there until the night of Feb. 23 and flying all night landed at Camp Johnston at 7:27 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 24, having first landed on the shore at Pablo Beach in order to formally complete the voyage. His actual flying time from Dallas to Jacksonville was 8 hours 11 minutes.

On arriving at Camp Johnston he was met by Major H. B. Clagett, Capt. A. W. Stevens and Lieut. S. Eaton. Lieutenant Coney said his average speed during the flight was 100 miles per hour although at times it reached 150 miles. He said that he hopes to receive permission to make a return flight. The eastward flight was that which it had been intended should be made by Lieut. Alexander Pearson, Jr., Air Ser., U.S.A., but who became lost in Texas and Mexico during a practice flight early in February.

CLUB GUESTS DISCUSS WAR'S FUTURE.

Among the speakers at a luncheon given by the National Republican Club, New York city, Feb. 19, were Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Woodbury. We give below the principal features of their remarks.

GENERAL BULLARD AGAINST DISARMAMENT.

General Bullard made a consistent and common sense argument against the proposition for disarmament, and it is hoped that his views and the similar views of other officers of his experience who do not forget history may be a guide to those who have the future destiny of the United States in their hands. "In the scuffle of war," General Bullard said, "the mask of unpreparedness was dashed off and we recognized and cursed pacifism as our worst and most insidious enemy. The proposition of disarmament is in effect a proposal to us to return to pacifism. During the war, in consequence of our long preceding neglect of military training, we were brought under a British protectorate. It was nothing else. The British with their armed forces stood between us and the enemy while we were trying to get ready to fight. However kind and considerate that protectorate might be, do we want it back? Disarmament alone does not prevent war. Unarmed or armed, the people have been continually at war. The real reason for our desiring disarmament is the hope of either avoiding the costs of war or avoiding the trouble of training. Disarmament in the past has prevented neither. It has delayed, but not prevented. Disarmament would pass the cost to the next generation. It would pass the buck to our children. They'll pay it." General Bullard said the best armed nation was invariably the most advanced nation.

ADMIRAL SIMS ON NAVY AIRPLANES.

Speaking of the question of the future value of the battleship Rear Admiral Sims gave it as his opinion that provided airplane carriers could do what their advocates claimed they could, they would displace battleships as the main fighting ship of the future. Admiral Sims described the airplane carrier as a ship which would carry eighty airplanes and have a speed of thirty-five knots, sufficient to outpace the swiftest battleship. He said that swift airplanes could leave the ship at a speed of from 90 to 150 miles an hour and drop bombs or shoot torpedoes at the slower battleships. The airplane officers said they could carry torpedoes weighing 1,600 pounds or bombs weighing 1,000 pounds each and obtain a fair percentage of hits on a single battleship and a greater percentage on a fleet, Admiral Sims said.

He described a battle between two fleets, one of sixteen battleships and four airplane carriers and the other of twenty airplane carriers, each with an equal complement of auxiliary ships. "The airplanes of the battleship fleet would be swept out of the air," he said. "The only defense the battleship fleet would have then, as it would be unable to close with the swifter airplane carriers, would be through anti-aircraft guns. I have had some knowledge of gunnery, and accurate gunnery is possible only when the target is in the same plane. The percentage of hits by anti-aircraft guns on the western front during the war was less than one out of a thousand. 'The Navy is a useless institution unless it is prepared,' Admiral Sims said further. 'Many things are claimed for the airplane. If claims could do it the Navy would be destroyed. These ideas are worthy of investigation and test. Any new weapon that comes up is bound to be misunderstood. I told Chairman Butler of the House Committee on Naval Affairs that the only thing he and his colleagues could do in deciding upon the building program was to accept the preponderance of the evidence; that they would probably decide wrong, and that, as usual, the United States would continue to suck the hind teat in naval construction."

MR. WOODBURY ON DISARMAMENT.

The Hon. Gordon Woodbury, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who spoke on the subject of disarmament, pointed out that "disarmament" might mean if taken literally "to be without arms." "We will all admit, I suppose, that this course is not seriously contemplated by anybody," he said. Mr. Woodbury held that as a separate or isolated policy, reduction in armament to the point of comparative weakness, while we live in a world of big navies maintained by others, can never be seriously considered by the United States. "The possibilities of the use of submarines and aircraft in war have only begun to be realized," he said. "Experimental work, continuous, effective and expensive, must be provided for. The question between armor plate and heavy guns is not unequal in importance to the question between battleships and submarines, and between battleships and aircraft. All this means practically limitless expense which must be met as a protection to the country if we are to be without international mutual agreement. To discontinue absolutely, or to reduce appropriations in this direction, means suicide."

We cannot admit, and we need not admit, he continued, that our national resources are insufficient to bear almost any burden we may feel it necessary to carry. But whether armament is wise is quite a different question. The United States is now spending ninety per cent. of its income, or \$716,000,000 out of \$8,403,000,000, in payment of bills for former wars or in preparation for wars to come. We probably can continue to do this if we choose, but plain common sense forces us to the conclusion that we should not, if we can possibly

avoid doing so. Mr. Woodbury gave a review of expenses during the past ten years and spoke of the plans of the General Board and the League of Nations. In conclusion he said: "Peace on earth, good will to man as a settled policy has long since caused private wars between individuals to be abandoned by civilized countries; is the world ready to adopt the same rule as applied to aggregations of individuals?"

ADMIRAL HUSE TALKS OF NEED FOR LARGE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., commanding 3d Naval District, was one of the speakers at the annual dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, on Feb. 22 by the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New York, in commemoration of the 189th anniversary of the birth of Gen. George Washington. The Admiral, recently returned from England, having been in command of U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters. In speaking of the naval policy of the United States he is quoted in the New York Times as having said that the statement often made that the end of the battleship as the ruling power at sea is at hand must be qualified with the big "if"; that no person should be misled by such an argument. He declared that so far there has been nothing to indicate that the battleship is not to continue as the chief force at sea. With battleships costing \$40,000,000 this may cause us to have fewer naval rivals. In the determination of naval strategy concerning the size of the Navy, the Admiral said, Navy officials must first know the policy of the Government and against what nations we are planning to arm. The same rule, he maintained, applies to the Army. "I know it will make some of you catch your breath if I say we will have to have a Navy large enough to fight England," he is quoted as saying, adding, however, that such talk should not be indulged in, as there is no serious talk in England about possible naval engagements with the United States, although English newspapers are discussing such a possibility in discussing the size of its navy. He continued that there are only three large navies in the world, those of the United States, of Great Britain and of Japan, so that in answering inquiries from Congress as to naval requirements it must first be necessary to determine what is to be the foreign policy of this country. If it is England we are to arm against then we must equal her navy, and as Great Britain and Japan are allies then the United States should have a navy large enough to meet that alliance. We should have destroyers able to cross the Pacific ocean and still have fuel left. England has her fuel stations and the United States has fuel ships, which is something England has not. England also needs a defense against a submarine blockade while such a blockade against the United States would not be effective. He declared there is much uneasiness in Europe, where conditions are alarming, because everyone looks for trouble between nations in the near future. He said he had passed six months in France, acting as an American propagandist, and making speeches assuring the French people that feeling toward them in the United States is friendly.

ADMIRAL McGOWAN ON NAVY CRITICS.

Addressing the Creve Coeur Club at Peoria, Ill., on Feb. 22, Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., former Paymaster General of the Navy, gave this business organization some sidelights on the Navy from a business point of view. His brief address, moreover, led up to his paying his respects to the critics of those in the Navy who have tried to do things, especially in time of war, and to the assertion that "the Navy is far from shot to pieces; it is not even shell-shocked—only gassed." He added: "Some, at least, of the dire predictions of departmental disaster might be avoided if all hands would but hoist aboard Section 415, United States Statutes, which provides: 'There shall be at the seat of the Government an executive department to be known as the Department of the Navy and a Secretary of the Navy who shall be the head thereof.' He continued: "This official, upon his arrival in Washington, finds a number of patriotic but misguided zealots all ready and waiting to show him exactly what to do and how to do it; and, without regard to his political faith or the trend of his own ideas, if he occasionally presumes to do his own thinking, this coterie of self-constituted chaperons is sure to class him with the horses of the horse show—in the way. Right recently," the Admiral went on, "there has been a hue and cry as to airplanes versus surface craft, aerial agitators insisting that the battleship's days are numbered—again. They suggest to stop all shipbuilding while the experts find out whether the fighter of the future is to float or to fly. Nobody knows what radical change to-morrow's developments may bring; but to-day the battleship is the fleet's backbone and if we have more of these and of each other type of effective unit than anybody else we are more apt to be let alone. Otherwise, not. Washington said: 'To be well prepared for war is one of the surest means of promoting peace.' If this Republic is to endure we must hold fast to the faith of the fathers, translating into action the principles to which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor—and remember always that battles cost more than battleships; that taxes are cheaper than tribute, and that a little Navy is a dangerous thing." Admiral McGowan paid a tribute to the efficiency of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, stating that from April, 1917, to March, 1920, the Navy spent over a billion dollars more than the total previously paid out since the foundation of the Republic, including four wars, yet the established system underwent no semblance of reorganization, only orderly expansion. After the armistice, he said, the sales of surplus supplies showed a three per cent. profit for the first year's sales.

ADMIRAL BAYLY FAVORS LARGE U.S. NAVY.

Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, Royal Navy, who commanded the British naval forces off the Irish coast during the World War, and who is visiting the United States, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Hotel Biltmore, New York city, on Feb. 19 by the Queenstown Association, which is composed of officers of the U.S. Navy and of the U.S.N.R.F. who were attached to the naval base at Queenstown during the war. In a speech the Admiral is quoted as having said: "There is a good deal of talk in the British papers just now about the size of America's Navy. Ignorant people say that it constitutes a threat to England. But I want to say to you that the bigger Navy you have the more welcome it will be to Great Britain. None of you can convict England of letting her navy be used in tyrannical or unjust ways. We have sent our ships all over the world to aid our people, to put down savage depredations, and so have you. I don't know anything about the League of Na-

tions—and I am quite sure it is an excellent thing—but if we have a big navy and you have a big Navy we will sure take damn good care that there is peace." Other speakers were Rear Admiral William S. Sims, Capt. Joel R. P. Pringle and Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N.

FOR SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

The announcement in the New York Times of Feb. 23 that Capt. George A. Lung, F.C., U.S.N., now attached to the office of the commanding officer 1st Naval District, is proposed for the office of Surgeon General of the Navy, created considerable comment in the Navy Department. The announcement, however, is in error in stating that the office "will become vacant on the outgoing of the Wilson administration," for Rear Admiral Edward R. Stitt, U.S.N., has been appointed Surgeon General of the Navy and is occupying that office, although his confirmation by the Senate before March 4 is unlikely. The renomination of Admiral Stitt, it is said in the Navy Department, for his present office is confidently expected to be made by the incoming Secretary of the Navy for the reason that a large majority of officers of the Medical Corps desire that he be retained in the highest office in the Medical Corps in recognition of his distinguished and widely recognized ability and services. Captain Lung, the Times adds in mentioning his name, is native of Canandaigua, N.Y.; he was graduated from University of Rochester in 1883; M.D. degree at University of Pennsylvania in 1886; commissioned assistant surgeon in the Navy in 1888; surgeon 1900; medical director and captain in 1917. He was with Sampson's squadron in West Indian waters during the Spanish-American War, including blockade of Santiago. His courageous conduct in the Samoan difficulty of April, 1900, was commended by the Secretary of the Navy. From 1907 to 1919 he was at the New York Navy Yard; 1910 to 1912, fleet surgeon of North Atlantic Fleet; 1916 to 1919 in command of the U.S. Naval Hospital in New York. He is the author of "Alcohol: A Depreciating Factor in Efficiency," and the inventor of an apron stretcher for sick and wounded, especially on board ship.

ADMIRAL MAYO COMMENDED.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., retired, who will be relieved from duty with the General Board at his own request to date from Feb. 28, has received a highly complimentary letter from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, which was dated Feb. 24. The letter stated his request to be relieved would be complied with on Feb. 28 and with genuine regret. The Secretary alluded to the high opinion held of the work of the General Board and its valuable services and also said, in part: Your long service in peace and in war, culminating in your designation as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, commanding all the ships afloat in American and European waters during the World War, eminently qualified you to close your active career as a member of the highest board in the Navy. I have had the benefit of your wise counsel and your valued co-operation. It is a matter of congratulation that while under your command the United States Fleet reached its highest efficiency and made its largest contribution in the World War. You have gained the wealth of the confidence of your countrymen and the esteem of your associates, and the lasting regard of those of us who have had the opportunity of properly appraising your great service in the years of the Navy's greatest usefulness.

MEETING OF N.Y. CHAPTER, M.O.W.W.

New York Chapter, Military Order of the World War, held its regular monthly meeting on Feb. 18 at the Hotel Astor. In addition to interesting talks from Brig. Gen. F. T. Hines, O.R.C., just transferred to New York Chapter from the District of Columbia, and Captain Froger, of the French War Veterans' Association; Lieut. Col. L. Lloyd, D.S.O. Int., of the British army, gave an interesting account of a number of episodes connected with the Somme campaign. Among applications for membership was one from Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, O.R.C. Col. S. H. Wolfe, commander of the chapter, who was appointed a special representative to visit the chapters on the Pacific coast, has submitted his report detailing of his meeting with the chapters in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland.

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Navy special service squadron, with the Dolphin as his flagship, arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, Feb. 19 to investigate the recent destruction by U.S. Marines of the newspaper plant of the *Tribuna de Managua*.

Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely, U.S.N., now at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., is expected to relieve Capt. Henry J. Ziegemeier, U.S.N., as officer in charge of the Naval Reserve Force Division, Bureau of Navigation, when the latter leaves to take command of the battleship California.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur G. Robinson, U.S.N., will relieve Lieut. Comdr. D. B. Beary, U.S.N., as assistant to the officer in charge of the Officers' Records Section, Bureau of Navigation.

Resignations of Navy Officers.

The resignations of two Regular officers and seven temporary officers of the Navy were accepted by Secretary Daniels in the week of Feb. 17-24. The Regular officers included Lieuts. F. D. Foley, S.C., and H. B. Duncan, M.C. The officers, temporary, were Lieuts. (j.g.) W. I. Stiles and G. H. Frederick, Ensigns F. W. Hollingshead, J. H. Cooper, F. J. Enright, D. E. Todd and J. W. Alcorn.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Candidates for Permanent Navy.

According to applications on file in the Navy Department, approximately 2,300 temporary and Reserve officers will take the examination for transfer to the permanent Navy on May 16. Authorization to take the examination has been mailed to all applicants. The supervisory examinations will be held at all naval districts and stations.

Shooting of Lieutenant Langdon, U.S.N.

Secretary of State Colby announced at Washington on Feb. 22 that the Japanese government has expressed "deep regret" for the killing of Lieut. Warren H. Langdon, U.S.N., by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok, Siberia, early in January while he was returning to his ship, the U.S.S. Albany. The Japanese government has placed the primary responsibility upon Major Gen. Nishihara, commanding the Japanese garrison at Vladivostok, who has been removed from the active list, deprived of command of the garrison and of the rank of brigade commander. The communication from the Japanese government also stated that the assistant barracks

officer, the regimental commander and the company commander also had been held responsible, and the last four have been sentenced to prison terms. The sentry who fired the shot is held to have been excused by the orders of his superior officers, upon whom the responsibility has been placed, but the sentry was found guilty of deception in giving testimony, and for this he has been sentenced to thirty days' confinement.

U.S. Pacific Fleet Wins Baseball Match.

The baseball team of the United States Pacific Fleet on Feb. 18 at Panama won the second and deciding game in the battle fleet championship by defeating the Atlantic Fleet nine 4 to 0. The Pacific team won the game on Feb. 17 by a score of 5 to 4.

Presentation of Painting to Navy.

A painting of the U.S.S. New Mexico, the first electrically driven battleship, will be presented to the Navy on Feb. 28. The gift is to commemorate the achievement in building the ship and also as a tribute to the knowledge of engineering of officers of the Navy, and the skill and ingenuity of the civilian engineers of the United States. The painting will be accepted by Secretary Daniels with appropriate observance in his office.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Lieut. Comdr. P. W. Lauriat and the cutter Acushnet have been commended by the owners of the British steamship Pinmore for services rendered in floating that vessel from Vixen Shoals on Oct. 26, 1920.

With appropriate ceremony a silver loving cup was presented to the crew of the cutter Seminole by the Royal Order of Moose at Wilmington, N.C., as a token of esteem and as a recognition of their sportsmanship, on Feb. 14.

Lieut. Comdr. Stanley V. Parker, U.S. Coast Guard, has been relieved as aid for aviation at headquarters and assigned to cutter Bear. He is relieved by Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Sudgen, who has been in command of the Coast Guard aviation station at Morehead City, N.C. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Wishar has been assigned to the aviation station command.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

We omit the complete table of vessels of the U.S. Navy this week, but give below the changes in the movements of vessels since the table was published in our issue of Feb. 19, page 701.

Aaron Ward, Arkansas, Barney, Bernadou, Birmingham, Black Hawk, Blakely, Buchanan, Bulmer, Columbia, Crownshield, Cuyama, Daigremont, Dent, Dickerson, Dorsey, Evans, Farquhar and Frederick. At Balboa.

Alameda. En route to U.S.

Albany. Sailed from Vladivostok for Shanghai Feb. 19.

A. P. Upshur is under command of Lieut. V. H. Godfrey at Norfolk.

Arrethusa, Niagara and Sacramento. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 21.

Arroostook, Bulmer, Cuyama, Dent, Dorsey, Glacier, Mercy, Frederick, Neptune, Simpson, Webster and William Jones. Sailed from Balboa for San Diego, Calif., Feb. 22.

Asheville. Arrived at Galveston, Texas, Feb. 23.

Bagley (Lieut. E. W. Morris), Bancroft (Lieut. E. W. Flynn), Barry, Belknap (Comdr. R. Witters), Bell (Lieut. P. W. Yeaman), Billingsley (Lieut. H. B. Lough), Biddle (Lieut. B. B. Lanier), Branch, Breckinridge (Lieut. P. K. Fischer), Case (Lieut. K. M. Hooffer), Clemson, Craven, Dallas (Lieut. A. R. Early), Dupont (Lieut. J. F. Mahoney), Fairfax (Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lee), Gaff, Hubert (Lieut. S. A. Maher), Hunt (Lieut. B. Blair), J. K. Pauding, King, McCalla (Lieut. J. Reid), McCook (Lieut. J. E. Peacock), McLean (Lieut. J. D. Wagner), Pruitt (Lieut. M. R. Derr), Rodgers (Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steketel), and Welborn C. Wood. At Charleston, S.C.

Bainbridge. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Bath. En route to Hampton Roads.

Beaufort. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 22.

Bridge. Sailed from Colon for New York Feb. 20.

Borneo. Arrived at Sasebo Feb. 16.

Brazos. Arrived at Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 23.

Brooks. Arrived at Spalato Feb. 21.

Brooke. At Cavite.

Bronx. Arrived at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 21.

Burnet (Lieut. W. E. G. Erskine). At San Pedro, Calif.

Chandler. At Cavite, P.I.

Chattanooga. At Gravesend, England.

Cheviot, Columbia, Nereus, Proteus and Solace. Sailed from Cristobal for Guantanamo, Feb. 25.

Childs. En route to Gibraltar.

Cleveland. At San Francisco.

Culgoa. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Feb. 21.

John Edwards and Smith Thompson. Arrived at Constantinople Feb. 21.

Dolphin. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

Fox. Arrived at Alexandria Feb. 19.

Goldsborough, Grable, Hatfield, Herbert, Idaho, Kanawha, Gilmer. Arrived at Venice Feb. 17.

Greer. In Lingayen Gulf, P.I.

Hannibal. Sailed from Guantanamo for New Orleans Feb. 21.

Harding (Comdr. A. C. Read), Lark, Mahan, Mallard, Nereus, Proteus and San Francisco. In Canal Zone.

Helena. At Vladivostok.

Henderson. Sailed from Charleston for Cap Haitien Feb. 28.

Humphreys. Arrived at Mersina Feb. 19.

Jason. Arrived at Pearl Harbor Feb. 21.

Kanawha. Sailed from Balboa for San Pedro Feb. 22.

Kansas. Sailed from New Orleans for Key West Feb. 23.

Kane and New Hampshire. Arrived at Holtenau Feb. 28, en route to Gravesend, England.

Kennedy, Leary, Mason, Melville, Mercy, Mississippi, Neches, La. Valette. Sailed from Mare Island for Keyport, Wash., Feb. 23.

Litchfield. At Mare Island, Calif.

Long. At Manila.

Mahan and Shawmut. Arrived at Truxillo en route to Guantanamo.

Mahanna and Paducah. Arrived Isle of Pines Feb. 17.

McLeish, Swasey and Wood. Sailed from Mare Island for San Diego Feb. 23.

Manley. At Philadelphia.

Mars. At Norfolk, Va.

Murray. Sailed from Paita Point for Guantanamo Feb. 22.

Neptune, New Mexico, New York, Orion, Parrot, Paul Hamilton, Philip, Preble, Reno, Satterlee, Schenck, Semmes, Slocum, Simpson, Solace, Stoddert, Texas, Thompson, Wickes, Waters, William B. Preston, William Jones, Woolsey and Wyoming. At Balboa.

Nero. Arrived at Pearl Harbor Feb. 19.

New Hampshire. At Stockholm, Sweden.

Newport News. Arrived at Guam Feb. 19.

Niagara. At Guantanamo.

O'Brien. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Charleston Feb. 19.

Olympia. At Spalato.

Oriole. Arrived at Mare Island, Calif., Feb. 23.

Osborne, Peary and Stockton. Sailed from Charleston for Guantanamo Feb. 22.

Overton. Arrived at Constantinople Feb. 18.

Patoka. Sailed from Cavite for Guam Feb. 22.

Pensacola. Arrived at Mare Island Feb. 23.

Pittsburgh. Arrived at Algiers Feb. 21.

Ramapo. From Port Arthur to Brest, France.

Sampson. At Philadelphia.

Sanda. At Cherbourg, France.

Sandpiper. Sailed from Great Corn Island for Truxillo, en

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Sapelo. Arrived at Port Arthur Feb. 22.

San Francisco. Sailed from Colon for Guantanamo Feb. 21.

Selfridge (Comdr. A. S. Farquhar). At Mare Island, Calif.

Southard. At Cavite.

Sturtevant. Arrived at Spalato Feb. 21.

Tacoma. Capt. W. M. Hunt has relieved Capt. E. S. Jackson from command.

Tracy. Arrived at Constantinople Feb. 19.

Trinity. From Norfolk to Constantinople.

Truxton (Lieut. Comdr. M. S. Brown). Philadelphia, Pa.

Vulcan. To Cherbourg, France, Feb. 12.

Wheeling. Sailed from Key West for Havasu Feb. 23.

Whipple. Sailed from Samoa for Trebisond Feb. 20.

Winslow. Sailed from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads Feb. 23.

Williamson. Arrived at Gravesend, Eng., Feb. 18.

Whippoorwill. Left San Diego for Honolulu.

Yarnall. In Lingayen Gulf, P.I.

Zane. At Mare Island, Calif.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 16, 1921.

Lieut. H. Atwood (Sup.C.) to duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. J. Buckley (Sup.C.) to duty on Asiatic Station.

Lieut. P. C. Corning (Sup.C.) to Officer in Charge of Fuel Oil Tank Farms at Temple Farms, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Denney to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

A.P. Clerk T. J. Keane to duty with Supply Officer, U.S.S. Wyoming.

Lieut. J. B. Martin to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. E. E. McCartin to U.S.S. Arkansas.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. B. Penke (Sup.C.) to Division Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. G. L. Scheetz to duty on Asiatic Station.

Ensign G. H. Sheldon to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. M. Sherrill (Sup.C.) to Supply Officer, Destroyer Division 12, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. D. B. Vasail to Destroyer Flotilla 5, Atlantic Fleet.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 18, 1921.

Lieut. W. R. Casey to duty U.S.S. S-6.

Lieut. J. G. Farrel to Exec. Of., Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Lieut. O. R. Hewitt to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Maryland and on board when commd.

Carp. Leo H. Hull to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Carp. H. C. Klopp to duty U.S.S. Hancock.

Gun. P. C. Leonhauser to duty under instruction Gyro Compass Test and Repair Plant, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

A.P. Clerk J. H. Parish to duty with Supply Officer, U.S.S. Shawmut.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. E. Phillips to duty U.S.S. S-3.

Btan. Morris A. Sanberg to duty U.S.S. Charleston.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Stevens to duty R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign C. H. Troeger to duty U.S.S. Kanawha.

Lieut. R. J. Trout (Med.C.) to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. J. J. Brookeshead (Cl-2) (Chap.C.) to duty Naval Station, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. H. L. Terhune (Cl-3) to duty U.S.S. Mars.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 19, 1921.

Chief Pay Clerk J. T. Alexander to duty with Supply and Disbursing Officer, Submarine Division One.

Ensign J. Armstrong to duty U.S.S. Columbia.

Lieut. J. D. Blackwood (Med.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, League Island, Pa.

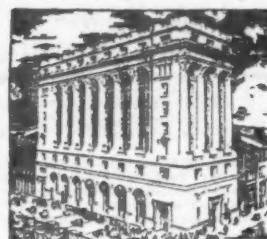
Ensign M. G. Catron to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Chase and on board as Engr. Off. when commd.

Lieut. C. W. Colonna (Med.C.) to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (j.g.) B. H. Corning to Naval Forces Operating in European Waters.

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this season, and defeated Marietta College by 45 to 16. The Naval Academy boxers won from Massachusetts Tech by taking all seven of the matches. In three cases Referee Mabbatt thought it wise to stop the bouts in the second round, the Tech man not being in shape to continue. The boxing was spirited and clever, and the best of sportsmanship was observed.

The Naval Academy wrestlers won from Dartmouth on Saturday by 26 points to 5, taking four falls and two decisions and yielding one fall. The fastest victory of the season was when Sinclair, of the Navy, threw Oldfield in forty seconds, using a double bar hold. The event was the 175-pound class.

The midshipmen closed their local swimming season on Tuesday by winning from Massachusetts Tech by 37 to 16. The Navy lost the plunge, in which they never show much proficiency, and the back stroke, but took all the other firsts by a good margin. Though Yale swordsmen gave the midshipmen a good fight on Saturday, particularly in the early bouts with the foils, the Navy won the mixed swords event by 11 bouts to 5. Foils, sabers and dueling swords were used. The Naval Academy gymnasts won from Haileybury by 38 to 16, taking first in four of the six events.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1921.

The Hundredth Night show, "Out of the Yeast," a clever and artistic production, was presented on Saturday afternoon and evening and also on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday before enthusiastic audiences in Cullum Hall. There was a marked departure from all previous shows in that the setting was away from West Point and its local color. The two acts of the musical farce were laid in the kingdom of the "Macaroon of Furloom, somewhere East of the Land of Dreams." The Macaroon is assisted in ruling by The Duke, Hopits Bludl and the Invincible Army, Private Dumb-el-Tyhn, commanded by General Juggavinsky, a thirsty Russian tactician. Two West Pointers on furlough, Victor E. Meddie and Paul Bearer, reach the Kingdom of Furloom and decide to remain when they hear that a strict law against working is enforced. The Macaroon's two beautiful daughters, Inertia and Victrola, exercise their vampish charm on them. The second act shows the court festivities at the birthday party of Inertia, the elder sister, just sixteen. Eversharp, Recorder of the Court, is in constant attendance and a variety of entertainment is given, in which prominent parts are taken by "Ten Shaw," Favorite Dancer, and the Jazz band and Saxophone quartette. The songs, original and melodious, were greatly applauded. "Out of the Yeast" was written by W. W. Yale, the music by Lieut. Philip Egner, H. L. McGrath and P. W. Wolf and produced under the management of H. L. McGrath. The cast included Cadets A. C. Spalding, H. H. Heas, V. P. O'Reilly, D. Chandler, McGrath, P. H. Ringdorff, R. C. Oliver, W. F. Breidster, W. O. Eareckson, Kost, Wolf, Cary, Carnes, Gregory, McClosky, Klein, Mathewson, Sexton, Tasher, Wheate, Greene, W. G. Johnson, Bender, Leonard, Biddle, C. W. Cowles, R. Stone, Straub, Moon, Schenck, Cleary, Strohecker, Holcomb, Steele and Burgess, and Holcomb. An amazing printed program was prepared by Cadets Spy and McLallen, with drawings by Dorn.

Hundreds of visitors came to West Point for the week-end, enjoying both the Hundredth Night show and the Washington's Birthday holiday. The cadet hop on Monday evening was unusually brilliant; Mrs. Danford received with Cadet Dance. An informal hop was held on the morning of Washington's birthday. Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown entertained at dinner on Saturday for their guest, Mrs. David Wagstaff, of New York and Tuxedo, and for Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Brigadier General MacArthur, Major and Mrs. Surles and Captain Hibbs. Mrs. Watson, wife of Col. F. B. Watson, of Washington, is spending several days at the hotel to visit her son, Cadet Numa Watson.

Col. and Mrs. Reynolds gave a dinner on Monday, their guests being Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Danford and E. L. Daley, Mrs. Hicks, Dr. Chandler, of Kingston; Mr. George Reynolds, of Elmira, and Major Kerns. Mrs. Walthall gave a charming bridge party on Wednesday afternoon. Major and Mrs. Surles had a number of guests come in informally for tea on Sunday afternoon to meet their guests, Mrs. J. F. Williams, Mrs. A. P. Coles and her mother, Mrs. Bell, of El Paso, and Mrs. H. C. Crumpton Jones, of West Point, a recent arrival from El Paso. Major and Mrs. Pendleton entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. George Reynolds, Col. and Mrs. Robinson and Carter. Mrs. Robert Oliver has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Lafamme, who had dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Oliver, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Major and Mrs. Walthall, Major and Mrs. Van Volkenburg entertained at dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Ross, Major and Mrs. Keyes and Mr. B. S. Smith, of New York, Mrs. Van Volkenburg's father.

Major and Mrs. Surles gave a bridge party on Friday evening, when their guests were Col. and Mrs. Danford, Majors and Mmes. O'Hara, Pendleton and Prichard and Major Taylor. Major and Mrs. Surles had visiting them Mrs. Devereux's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyon, of Washington, and Miss Elizabeth King, also of Washington. On Sunday they had tea for Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss King, Miss Helen Townsend, Lieutenant Townsend and Lieut. L. McC. Jones. Miss Elizabeth McGlaughlin, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. McGlaughlin, of Camp Meade, Md., is the guest of Miss Virginia Walthall. Guests of Col. and Mrs. E. L. Daley for the weekend were Miss Katherine Galvin and Miss Ruth Martin, of New York.

Mrs. Mitchell had tea at the club on Friday for Miss King, of Washington. Captain Hibbs entertained at dinner on Monday evening for Majors and Mmes. J. K. Brown, Surles and Gage. Major Harris and Captain Teale, Major and Mrs. Cram's guest for the weekend was Miss Alice Huger, of New York. Mrs. Crittenden gave a little tea on Monday afternoon for Mrs. Sacha, of Denver, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sharer.

Major and Mrs. Anderson had supper on Sunday for their weekend guests, Miss Pierce, of New York, and Mr. Karmanski, of Gedney Farms, and Majors and Mmes. J. K. Brown, T. H. Brown, D. McL. Crawford and Captain Hibbs. Mrs. Ross had tea on Washington's Birthday for the wives of the members of the class of 1918.

Major and Mrs. Newman's guests for Hundredth Night and the weekend were Miss Lamar, of Jamaica, Long Island, and Mr. Cogswell, of Utica. Col. and Mrs. Timberlake had the

Wednesday Evening Bridge meet with them, with Mrs. F. B. Watson, of Washington, as an additional guest. Philip Gage gave a Valentine party to celebrate Feb. 14. Among the guests were the Misses Helen and Josephine Pendleton, Louise MacMillan, Betty Youngs, Ray, Constance Ganoe, Isabel Walthall, Betty Gage, Masters Ted Timberlake, Louis Brown, Laddie O'Hara, Harrison Wilson, George Strong, Dan Daly, Pat Carter and Kimball Brown. Frances Devers gave a party on Saturday, about forty small guests attending.

The Army basketball team won its game from Trinity College on Feb. 22 by a score of 30 to 21, the visitors putting up such a stiff opposition that the cadets had to work hard for their victory. The Army line-up: Vichules, I. F.; French, r. f.; Dabesies, center; Pfeiffer, l. g.; Kessler, r. g.

The Army basketball team beat the Brown University team by a score of 47 to 15 on Feb. 23, this being the last game of the home season.

Feb. 19 was a lively day in athletics at West Point with basketball, hockey and swimming contests going on and the first turnout of candidates for the Army track and field team. The Army basketball team won its game with Union College by a score of 32 to 30, the score at the end of the first period being 15 to 14.

Hans Lobert, the Army's baseball coach, arrived from Havana on Feb. 22 and will start the baseball squad training this week in the gymnasium, with little prospect of getting into the open for some time, owing to the heavy snow.

Out on the Lusk Reservoir rink the Army hockey team played an exciting game with Williams, the game ending at 2 to 2. Ten minutes' extra play was decided on and Clark, of the visiting team, shot the puck through Kastner at guard after three minutes' play, making the final score 3 to 2. The Army line-up: Michelet, r. w.; O'Shea, r. c.; Marinelli, l. c.; Grant, l. w.; O'Connell, r. d.; Stout, l. d.; Kastner, guard.

West Point defeated Harvard in a dual swimming meet in the tank in the afternoon by a score of 42 to 11. Winners of firsts were: Fifty-yard dash, Goodman (Army); 100-yard dash, Brackett (Harvard); 220-yard dash, Reider (Army); diving, Longwell (Army); plunge for distance, Carpenter (Army); 640-foot relay (four-man team), won by Army (Goodman, Kerr, Burrill, Timberlake).

Nearly 100 cadets, candidates for the Army track and field team, reported to Lieut. Elmer Oliphant, who will have charge of the coaching of the track team, the first in the history of the institution. At least one dual meet will be arranged for the Army this spring.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 19, 1921.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. E. Firth entertained Saturday at dinner, followed by bridge and dancing. The party was for the recruiting officers and their wives, who will leave shortly for their homes. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained Thursday night with a swimming party at the Church Club pool, St. Paul, followed by supper at their home for Major and Mrs. Sherburne, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Parrish, Miss Margery Sturtevant, Lieut. G. E. Parker, F. G. Davis and C. S. Gilbert.

Major and Mrs. E. G. Taylor left Thursday for New Jersey, to spend several weeks the guests of relatives. Mrs. A. C. Balcom entertained Tuesday for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Capt. and Mrs. B. L. Shellhouse will leave here shortly for the South. Lieut. A. D. Johnson, 49th Inf., will leave next Saturday for New York, sailing later for Panama for station. The officers of the 49th Infantry entertained Friday at the Service Club with an informal dance.

Among those attending the bridge party Friday afternoon given by Mrs. George E. Howe, Minneapolis, in honor of Mrs. McRee, wife of Brigadier General McRee, were Mmes. H. H. Rutherford, wife of B. H. Feil, and A. R. MacKechnie, of this garrison. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Stockdale, who were guests of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baumeister, have returned to their home in Milwaukee.

Col. A. W. Bjornstad, 49th Inf., gave the address Friday evening at the joint commemoration of the birthday anniversary of Washington and Lincoln given by the Native Sons and Daughters of America. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Porterfield have arrived from Germany and are guests of Captain Porterfield's mother, Mrs. K. A. Porterfield.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Feb. 19, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. J. F. Howell entertained at luncheon Feb. 18 for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright, Mrs. William Patterson and Mrs. B. H. Metcalf, all of Winthrop. Mrs. Otto H. Schrader gave a farewell tea for Lieut. and Mrs. Rooks and Madame Rooks, prior to their departure from Fort Warren. Mrs. Joseph F. Cottrell was also a guest. Lieutenant Rooks has been ordered to Honolulu. On Feb. 14 Major and Mrs. Schrader had as dinner guests Captains Ellis and Green, the latter succeeding Captain Johnson in charge of the Fort Warren Hospital. After dinner all adjourned to the bachelor quarters, where the entire post had been assembled informally.

The monthly meeting of the Kosmos Club was held Feb. 17 in the mine stores room. A large attendance welcomed the speaker of the occasion, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Stopford, inspector-instructor of the National Guard. Mr. J. E. Hutchison, of Boston, was also a guest.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston celebrated its military night Feb. 15, with Brig. Gen. John W. Rockman, Coast Artillery commander, and Mrs. Rockman and Col. James F. Howell, commanding Coast Defenses of Boston, and Mrs. Howell, of Fort Warren, Major and Mrs. Lull and Major and Mrs. Warfield, from Fort Banks, as guests of the American Army guests. Valentine Day was celebrated at the Hostess House, when all the children of the post met with the hostess, Mrs. Holahan, and a committee composed of Fort Warren members of the Harbor Club. There were games suitable to the occasion, a beautiful big Jack Horner game; the refreshments were unique and thoroughly enjoyed.

Fort Banks is living up to its reputation for being a very gay post. Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allan Raymond entertained the Officers' Bridge Club, and there was no intimation that there was anything unusual about it, until a large tray was held before Mrs. Morris, the recent bride of the post, and she was told that the prizes were awarded to her. The "shower" was a complete surprise to Capt. and Mrs. Morris, who were married in New York last month. Mrs. Morris has many friends in Winthrop and Fort Banks, where, as Miss Rhoda Ashby, she held the appointment of head nurse in the military hospital.

Major and Mrs. Hume entertained the officers of the Medical Corps and the ladies in honor of Col. and Mrs. Webber, who leave shortly for Panama, with their three interesting little girls. They have resided in the town of Winthrop for years.

On Wednesday evening the hospital nurses entertained the Bridge Club, and in the following week Mrs. Warfield was hostess for the same merry group. Mrs. Johnston entertained the ladies of the post for tea Feb. 9. Mrs. Starr Moulton gave a luncheon and bridge party during the past week. There were four tables, including the ladies of Fort Banks. From outside the post the guests were Mmes. B. H. Metcalf, D. W. Hickox, W. D. Patterson, Joseph Cottrell, Charles Quinse and Abuus.

The Harbor Club, the first to be admitted into the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Massachusetts, received its membership Feb. 7, and this was announced at its regular monthly meeting held at Fort Revere Feb. 10. At this meeting the entertainers were Mrs. Edward Snow, who talked of old-time "deep-water" sailing vessels, and some remarkable trips made in her childhood. Her lecture was illustrated with sketches made upon the spot of "Robinson Crusoe's Island," which she visited and from which she has many specimens.

The Fort Andrews Valentine party, held after school, was attended by all the children of the post. Mrs. Holahan was assisted by the Fort Andrews branch of the Harbor Club. The Fort Banks children's party was a composite with a flavor of Valentine and a suggestion of Washington's Birthday day, as it was held at the Hostess House in the evening of



Feb. 18. The junior librarians were delighted to go to work on the new books sent from the Army Base and shown for the first time at the party.

Major and Mrs. Hawkins are located in their new quarters at Fort Revere. Major Hawkins is stationed at the Army Base as executive officer. On Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Geary called the initial meeting of the new card club to Fort Strong. This club includes in its ranks the officers and ladies of Forts Strong, Warren and Andrews, and the new idea was launched most happily.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 21, 1921.

The dance at the Artillery School on Friday evening, the opening of the new Officers' Club at Langley Field on the following night and the Army Relief benefit dance and bridge party to-night have brought an unusually large number of girls to the post for the week-end. Miss Mildred Hancom, of New York, is the guest of Major and Mrs. R. E. Herring, while Miss Mary Irwin, of Durham, N.C., is being entertained by Major and Mrs. Norton, and Miss Robertson, of Norfolk, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Smith. Misses Blaine and Land, of Norfolk, spent Friday night as guests of Col. and Mrs. Maybach, and Misses Leahy, Thomas and Baxter stayed with them over Saturday night, while Miss Evelyn White was weekend guest of Major and Mrs. Haines. Miss Della Phillips, of Alexandria, Va., is the guest of Major and Mrs. D. N. Swan, jr. for two weeks.

Preceding the hop on Friday, Major and Mrs. Swan gave a progressive supper party in honor of Miss Phillips and for Majors and Mmes. Norton, McLeary, Haines, Sloan, Capt. and Mrs. Bowering, Lieut. and Mrs. Taliaferro, Miss Buck, Major Wilson and Captain Campbell. The same evening Major and Mrs. Francis Englehart entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Englehart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison I. Norton, of Bennington, Vt., and for Col. and Mrs. Dunn, Majors and Mmes. Smith and Gray, and Miss Alice Englehart. Capt. and Mrs. Fred Hayden had as dinner guests Miss Hancom and Lieutenant Hayden, while Major and Mrs. F. S. Clark entertained Colonel Gimble and Major and Mmes. Wildrick and Woodward. Col. and Mrs. Maybach and Lieutenant Denson received at the hop.

Almost everyone from the post attended the opening of the Officers' Club above the boat house at Langley Field on Saturday evening. A barbecue was held outside and a supper was served at midnight. Preceding the Langley party, Major and Mrs. Herring entertained in honor of their house guest, Miss Hancom, and for Majors and Mmes. Werthenbacher and Sloan, Lieutenant Hayden and McMillan. The same evening Major and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Robertson and for Lieutenant Col. and Walsh, while Capt. and Mrs. Phillips had a dinner in honor of Mrs. Edward Krieger, of Washington, and for Capt. and Mrs. Mead. Lieutenant Schaefer gave a dinner at the Tidewater Club, Newport News, for Major and Mrs. Norton, Misses White and Irwin, and Captain Hedges.

Congratulations are being offered to Capt. and Mrs. D. D. Himes on the arrival of a small daughter, Georgiana Martin, on Feb. 17, and extended also to Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Wolfe on the birth of a daughter, Katherine, on Feb. 18. Mrs. Baird, of Camp Lee, mother of Mrs. Wolfe, was here for several days last week. Mrs. Krieger has returned to her home in Washington, taking with her her little grandson, Charles Mead, for a visit.

Mrs. Francis Englehart entertained at bridge on Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Norton, of Bennington, Vt., and for Mmes. Higgins, Herring, Oldfield, Rybold, Haines, Delano, Sinclair, Pirie, Meyer, Clark, Van Valzah. Coming in for tea were Mrs. Anna B. Clark, Mrs. Maybach and Mrs. Gray. Mrs. Haines entertained at bridge on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Aiken, of New York, and for Mmes. Maguire, Lynn, Barr, Bullene, Hause and Cole. Mr. William Battle, of Roanoke, N.C., spent a few days last week with his brother, Colonel Battle, while Colonel Rivers, of Fort Myer, is now Colonel Battle's guest. On Feb. 12 Major and Mrs. Clark had dinner for Major and Mrs. Englehart, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Anna B. Clark and Miss Englehart, and the same evening Major and Mrs. Spiller entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Mitchell, Major and Mrs. Herring, Madame Mitchell and Mr. Stubbins.

Mrs. Hause had a bridge tea on Friday, her guests including Mmes. Krieger, Aiken, Barr, Bullene, Mead, Phillips, McMullin, Ostrom, Hulson, Cole, Lynn, Pierce, Hayden, Meyer, Chambers, Haines, Bowering, Mitchell. Mrs. Barr entertained the Bridge Club on Wednesday, Mmes. Krieger and Aiken playing in addition to the club members. Major and Mrs. Smith had Sunday supper for Miss Robertson, Miss Hancom and Lieutenant Coe, Hayden and Walsh.

FORT HUACHUCA.

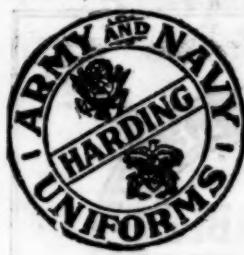
Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 16, 1921.

In two thrilling polo games recently the Gold and Black was victorious over the Red and White (1st Cavalry), says the Buffalo Bulletin. Our ponies were a shade slower, the stick work about equal, but we had a shade the better in team work to carry the ball into the goal zone and slap the ball through. The first game was decided by a score of 8 to 4 and the second by 10 to 7, after a hard tussle all over the field. The largest hop in the memory of the garrison took place later in honor of the 1st Cavalry polo team. We had as guests fifteen officers, a number of their ladies and civilian guests from Douglas, Bisbee and Tucson.

Among the guests for the tournament were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Malia Craig and Col. and Mrs. P. F. Straub, who came up to root for the 1st Cavalry. General Craig is suffering from a badly bitten finger, resulting from his efforts to stop a dog fight. Major Robert Blaine is to attend the field officers' class at Riley, commencing Feb. 17.

The last two months have seen more G.C.M.'s than were thought possible, and ninety-nine per cent. could have been prevented by timely advice and example.

The recent examination in law resulted in only one-half of the class securing a passing mark. Every officer in the post attended the lessons except the K.O. and the three instructors, so the class was representative of the regiment. A shipment of 400 new theater chairs was received on the post last week,



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NOTES OF THE R.O.T.C.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., commanding 2d Corps Area, was the reviewing officer at a turnout of the Junior Infantry Unit of the R.O.T.C. of Clason Point Military Academy, New York city, which took place in the armory of the 7th Regiment, N.Y.G., on Feb. 12. Capt. Holmes E. Dager, U.S.A., on duty at the academy, was in command of the unit. The program consisted of a competitive drill by five platoons, a competitive drill by squads from each of the platoons and an elimination contest in the manual of arms, which was followed by a review, evening parade and retreat. The cadet band played. General Bullard commented favorably upon the drill, discipline, alertness and physical setup of the cadets in a brief address he made after retreat.

In a gallery shooting match between the Reserve Officers' Training Corps rifle teams of the Alabama Polytechnic and the Texas A. and M. College at Auburn, Ala., on Feb. 11, the Polytechnic won by a score of 1,901 against 1,874. Each team consisted of ten men. The shots were fired by each member at fifty feet standing, fifty feet kneeling, seventy-five feet sitting and seventy-five feet prone, the regulation course prescribed. The Alabama team will participate in a match on Feb. 26 with the team representing the University of Illinois, and the last week in February will fire in a competitive match with the teams representing all colleges on the 4th Corps Area having R.O.T.C. units, which includes all states in the southeastern part of the U.S. Capt. L. J. Erler, U.S.A., is on duty with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute as professor of military science and tactics.

Major Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., U.S.A., on duty at the Georgia School of Technology, where he is in command of the R.O.T.C. attached to that institution, writes that regimental reviews by the corps are to be held on Grant Field, at the school, on the following dates in honor of these officers: March 9, Major Gen. John F. Morrison, U.S.A.; March 16, Brig. Gen. Johnson Haggard, U.S.A.; March 23, Col. James F. McKinley, U.S.A.; April 13, Brig. Gen. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A.

The quarterly review of R.O.T.C. Regiment of the Technological High School, Atlanta, Ga., was held in Atlanta Feb. 11 by Major Key and other public officials, under command of Major William E. Dove, U.S.A. The regiment was 1,050 strong and made a fine appearance. An individual competitive drill was held after the review. Major Dove is assisted as commander by four sergeants of the Regular Army. The Technological High School is part of the R.O.T.C. of the Atlanta Public High Schools, under the command of Lieut. Col. James M. Little, U.S.A., professor of military science and tactics.

"Col. Rush S. Wells, Cav., U.S.A., in charge of the R.O.T.C. unit at the University of Alabama," says The Crimson-White, published at the university, "with his corps of able assistants is doing everything in his power to make the work interesting as well as instructive. But unless he can receive the hearty co-operation of every man in the unit he cannot succeed as he would like to. Let's give him our hearty support and put the University of Alabama at the top of the list of institutions offering R.O.T.C. training. The Government has sent to the university some new uniforms for the inspection of the men. It is the old gray and blue cadet uniform, and has a red and white star upon the sleeve which shows up the university colors exceedingly well. These uniforms will probably be adopted in the coming years and will make the R.O.T.C. look more cadet like. The same plan will be adopted by the Government in regard to the new uniforms that is, after a year's use they become the property of the individual students or of the university."

The Kiwanis Club of Salt Lake City had an R.O.T.C. day for its weekly feature on Jan. 27. Members of the faculty, military instructors and six of the cadet officers from each school were invited to lunch. Short speeches were delivered by two of the R.O.T.C. officers, by two members of the faculty, and the principal speech of the day was delivered by Capt. Louis A. Whitney, assistant to the P.M.S. and T., subject: "The R.O.T.C., What It Is, and What It Is Trying to Do." The Kiwanis Club presented the R.O.T.C. members from each school with a silver loving cup to be presented to the honor company of each school. The luncheon appears to have been very successful, and it is hoped to have similar events given by other organizations, the object being to interest citizens in the R.O.T.C. The American Legion is to present a large silver cup as a prize for a competition to be held between the units of the East and West High School at the end of each school year. A basketball league has been organized among the companies of the Salt Lake High School R.O.T.C.

College President Favors R.O.T.C. Appropriations.

President Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural College, where a unit of the R.O.T.C. is in operation under the direction of four officers of the Regular Army and one of the Reserve Corps, has written a letter to Chairman Anthony of the House Sub-committee on Military Appropriations expressing the hope "that the R.O.T.C. may be given ample support in the appropriations in order that our country may be safeguarded to a certain extent without going to the extreme with military service." Although military instruction has been given almost continuously throughout the entire history of the college, he continues: "At no previous time has the interest in this work as shown by students been as great as it is at the present time under the plans for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the execution of them under our present personnel. This result is due to several conditions. One of the most important is that there is much greater variety in the character of the instruction offered, thus making it more valuable to the individual whether he ever engages in military operations after he leaves school or not, and much more in-

teresting. We have, for example, three distinct units of the R.O.T.C. here, namely, Infantry, Veterinary and Coast Artillery. We hope to have a Cavalry unit next year. These different units offer differences in opportunity to students, thus enabling a man to get work which appeals to him and in a field in which he will be most useful to the Government in case of war. I believe that it is generally conceded that the military instruction which had been given at the land grant colleges during their existence had much to do with the success of our military operations in Europe. One of the most prominent officers, Major Gen. James G. Harbord, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, received his first impetus toward a military life at this institution and many believe that his success as a commander at Chateau-Thierry was the turning point in the great war." Major F. B. Terrell, Inf., U.S.A., is professor of military science and tactics at this college.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

AUSTIN.—Born at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1921, to the wife of Capt. John D. Austin, 14th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Eleanor, granddaughter of Col. Thomas M. Moody, U.S.A.

BLACK.—Born at Camp Travis, Texas, Feb. 18, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. G. C. Black, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Garland C. Black, Jr., grandson of Lieut. Col. George W. Biegler, U.S. Cav.

HINMAN.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., a daughter, Georgina Martin Hinman, to the wife of Capt. D. H. Hinman, Coast Art., U.S.A.

MARROW.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Marrow, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Thomas Hope Marrow.

MARSHALL.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 14, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Samuel Marshall, U.S.A., twins, Samuel Marshall, Jr., and Sallie Mersereau Marshall.

MOCHEON.—Born at New London, Conn., Feb. 5, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Harry H. Mochon, U.S.N., a son, Harry H. Mochon, Jr.

OVERHOLSER.—Born at Fort Slocum, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1921, to the wife of Major Forrest E. Overholser, U.S.A., a daughter, Alice Louise Overholser.

PAYNE.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, Feb. 1, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Joseph H. Payne, U.S.A., a son, Joseph Houston.

PELPHS.—Born at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 16, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Joseph V. Phelps, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Pattie Hoffman Phelps.

SHERFY.—Born at Columbus, Ga., Feb. 17, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. R. F. Sherfy, U.S.A., a daughter, Helene Elaine Sherfy.

WALKER.—Born at Portland, Me., Feb. 11, 1921, to the wife of Major Eugene H. Walker, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Glenn Walker.

WARD.—Born at Gainesville, Fla., Feb. 14, 1921, to the wife of Major Bokhany Ward, U.S.A., a daughter.

WOLFE.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., a daughter, Katherine Wolfe, to the wife of Capt. S. E. Wolfe, Coast Art., U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BARKSDALE-RANDERSON.—At Rockford, Ill., Feb. 19, 1921, Lieut. John A. Barksdale, U.S.A., and Miss Gladys Amelia Randerson.

BROWN-MACCLINTOCK.—At Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9, 1921, Lieut. James David Brown, U.S.A., and Miss Hilda MacClintock.

CAMPBELL-ROBERTS.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19, 1921, Major Arthur G. Campbell, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Virginia Roberts Miller, daughter of Major William Roberts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roberts.

FOSTER-MOXLEY.—At Plainfield, N.J., Feb. 22, 1921, Roger Foster, of New York, to Miss Laura Pugh Moxley, daughter of Mrs. Richard Norfleet and of the late Prof. William Rutledge Moxley, and stepsister of Lieut. Condr. Joseph Pugh Norfleet, U.S.N.

HERRICK-DAVIS.—At Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1921, Capt. Charles B. Herrick, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rita D. Davis.

JUROE-PARKER.—At Norfolk, Va., Feb. 10, 1921, Lieut. Charles P. Juroe, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Anne Rawles Parker.

POURIE-BERRY.—At New York city, Feb. 17, 1921, Lieut. Col. James R. Pourie, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bonny M. Berry.

TROUPE-CLARK.—At San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 2, 1921, Lieut. James E. Troupe, U.S. Coast Art., and Miss Marion Rilla Clark.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Died at Penn Field, Texas, Feb. 23, 1921, Cadet E. E. Allen, Air Ser., U.S.A.

BAMPTON.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1921, Lieut. Benjamin C. Bampton, U.S.N., retired.

BEACH.—Died at Penn Field, Texas, Feb. 23, 1921, Cadet Virgil Beach, Air Ser., U.S.A.

BRADFORD.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 16, 1921, William Shubrick Bradford, formerly first lieutenant, 17th U.S. Inf., son of the late Col. James H. Bradford, U.S.A., and brother of Col. James H. Bradford, Jr., 46th Inf., and of Mrs. C. D. Roberts, wife of Colonel Roberts, U.S. Inf.

DYER.—Died at Winter Park, Fla., Feb. 20, 1921, Mrs. George L. Dyer, wife of the late Commodore Dyer, U.S.N.

FREEMAN.—Died at South Orange, N.J., Feb. 22, 1921, Brig. Gen. H. W. Freeman, N.J.N.G., retired.

HERKNES.—Died at Meadowbrook, Pa., Feb. 19, 1921, Major Sidney Herkness, U.S.A.

HENDERSON.—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 7, 1921, Mr. James Henderson, father of Capt. John Henderson, 31st Inf., U.S.A.

HUMPHREYS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19, 1921, Mrs. Katie Park Humphreys, widow of Lieut. Col. Charles Humphreys, U.S.A., and mother of Major Harry G. Humphreys, U.S.A.

MAGILL.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1921, Col. Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C.

MACKENZIE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1921, Major Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U.S.A., retired.

MATTHEWS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, 1921, Mary Nicholson Matthews, sister of Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., and Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. E. P. Parker, Jr., wife of Major Parker, Jr., Field Art., U.S.A.

NORTON.—Died at his home, 262 Decatur street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1921, Col. Frank H. Norton, late N.Y.N.G., and former commander of the 23d Inf., N.Y.N.G.

SHILEY.—Died at Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 16, 1921, Lieut. Joe R. Shiley, U.S.M.C.

THAYER.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 14, 1921, Mr. Robert F. Thayer, father of Mrs. E. H. Connor, Jr., wife of Captain Connor, Inf., U.S.A.

STATE FORCES.

The resignation of Major Gerald Stratton, 7th Inf., New York Guard, after an efficient service of twenty-five years, was received with genuine regret. He originally enlisted in Company G, 7th N.Y.N.G., Feb. 8, 1895. Major Ralph P. Buell, who has been appointed major to succeed Major Stratton, has a most excellent record. He served in the Spanish-American War in the 1st Volunteer Infantry of the District of Columbia,

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and in the World War with the 107th, where he was wounded. He was cited in orders of the 27th Division for gallantry in action, and was awarded the D.S.C. Major Buell originally joined the 7th, as a private in 1904.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., reviewed the 71st Int. N.Y.N.G., in its armory in New York city Thursday night, Feb. 25, and the regiment gave a splendid performance. General Bullard praised it in the most enthusiastic terms. We reserve a more extended notice of the event for another week.

8TH N.Y.—COL. E. F. AUSTIN.

The 135th annual review of the 8th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.N.G., was held in the armory in the Bronx, New York city, on the night of Feb. 22, the reviewing officer being Col. J. M. Jarvis, who commanded the 8th in the Spanish-American War, and who is president of the Veteran Association of the command. The regiment, under Col. E. F. Austin, had a large turnout, and the ceremonies of the evening were a great success. The honorary staff of Colonel Jarvis was composed of old officers of the 8th, who served at different periods. Some were in the old distinctive dress of the Washington Grays, others in the old full-dress uniform of the state, and still others in the Service uniform. This staff presented quite a striking appearance.

Incident to the ceremonies a number of state decorations were awarded for long and faithful service, among them being the following: For twenty-five years, to Lieut. J. Miller; for twenty years, to Lieut. Col. P. Losser, and Capts. O. J. Meinecke and J. Tannenbaum; for fifteen years, to Major W. E. Trull and Capt. St. C. Smith and W. D. Spear; and for ten years, to Lieut. W. J. Loughran. The Veterans' recruiting trophy was awarded to the 33d Company, Capt. L. L. Illich, the company having gained eighty-one recruits during the year ending Dec. 31, 1920. The Veterans' attendance trophy, for outdoor rifle practice, was awarded to the 28th Company, Capt. W. D. Cameron, and the Ridabock trophy, for the highest figure of merit in outdoor rifle shooting, also went to this company. The 25th Company, Capt. C. C. Lord, won the Austin trophy for winning the greatest number of points at the annual athletic games. Previous to the review the officers of the regiment entertained Colonel Jarvis at dinner.

BRIG. GEN. C. J. BAILEY, U.S.A., REVIEWS 13TH N.Y.

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, U.S.A., commanding 2d Coast Artillery District of New York, with headquarters at Fort Totten, N.Y., made a strong plea for co-operation and harmony between the Regular Army and the National Guard in some remarks made to the officers of the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.N.G., at the armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the night of Feb. 23. General Bailey reviewed the organization, under command of Col. Sydney Grant, and congratulated it upon its fine exhibition and progress. His remarks were vigorously applauded. General Bailey has long been noted for the unselfish interest he has taken in the National Guard, and for the help he has so willingly rendered to the Coast Artillery of the National Guard upon every possible occasion. The cordiality between the 13th and the Regular Army has been very marked for years, and the Regular Army command in the country has done more to aid the hearty co-operation between the Regular Army and the Guard than has the 13th, hence its success as an efficient organization.

Colonel Grant in requesting General Bailey to address the command said that he was dear to the hearts of the 13th, and ever ready to aid its military progress. General Bailey spoke of the great pleasure it afforded him to have been favored with the review, and referred to the 13th as the leading N.G. organization of its kind in the United States. He dwelt upon the necessity of the National Guard and the Regular Army working together for efficiency, as they were both in the same game, which was the defense of the nation in time of peace. He deprecated the policy of a few Regular Army officers who had gone out of their way to belittle the National Guardsmen, and also criticized the National Guardsmen who had assumed the same policy toward the Regular Army. He urged a comradeship that nothing could break between the Regulars and National Guardsmen, each helping the other. "We should preserve harmony," said the General, "even if we have to fight for it."

The regiment for the review had a very large turnout, nearly 900 men being on the drill floor. Preceding the review were a number of interesting exhibitions. These included quite a new feature, the 11th Company, Capt. J. D. Humphries, giving an exhibition in the art of self-defense, using jiu-jitsu. Artillery practice was engaged in, under direction of Major Robert P. Orr, the shots from the 8-inch gun being nearly all bull's-eyes. Fire Command No. 2, Major E. T. Reilly, went through a calisthenic drill, under the direction of Capt. E. Peihl. Evening parade was executed by Fire Command No. 1, Major C. S. Gleim, during which the following were presented with medals for long and faithful service, General Bailey making the formal presentation: For twenty years, Major Robert P. Orr and Capt. Frank E. Kerby; for twenty years, Capt. W. L. Gibson; fifteen years, Engr. M. J. Donnelly; and ten years, Lieut. B. M. Edgerton and Pvt. J. Dardis. All the exhibitions were finely executed. General Bailey had as his aid Major Allen Kimberly, district adjutant. Other Regular officers present included Lieut. Col. S. G. Sharpley, Major C. O. Schadt, Capt. J. P. Hogan, Lieuts. E. B. Wharton and T. L. Cleaver.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. C. B. asks: A soldier holding a permanent warrant as sergeant (overseer), Q.M. Corps, signed by the Q.M. General of the Army in 1914, and given a temporary warrant as sergeant first class, Q.M.C., in 1918, is this soldier entitled to be reduced to the grade of private or to be demoted to his original grade of sergeant (overseer)? Answer: Correcting a recent answer to this question, we would say that the Comptroller of the Treasury rendered a decision last year that all temporary non-commissioned officers, when they accepted appointment in a higher temporary grade, did not forfeit their permanent appointment, and that when their services were no longer required in the higher grade they would revert to the former permanent grade. However, it is stated, this is applicable only to the Medical Department, and that Cis. 350, directing that all temporary non-commissioned officers of the Quartermaster Corps, not reappointed to the permanent grade prior to Nov. 30, 1920, would be reduced to the grade of private, is now in force.

J. N. asks: (1) Referring to article on page 231 of issue of Nov. 20, 1920, entitled "Enlisted Men's Retired Pay." I was placed on the retired list as ordnance sergeant Sept. 12, 1912, and on July 9, 1917, was recalled to active duty as ordnance sergeant. Was relieved from active duty on June 4, 1918, and again placed on the retired list. Am I to be regraded according to Sec. 46 of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920,

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which I interpret will raise my pay and allowances on the retired list! (2) Does a man above the grade of sergeant on the retired list draw double rations at the rate of fifty-five cents per day? Answer: No. If you were now on active duty from the retired list you would be regraded according to the decision quoted, but since Sec. 4b specifically provides that "nothing in this section shall operate to change the present rate of pay of any enlisted man now [June 4, 1920] on the retired list," your pay is not affected. (2) No.

TECH.—Apply to Ordnance Department for your number on the list for master sergeants and as to regulations for appointment.

R. E. H. asks: Quoting from issue of Dec. 11, "Rigid Rule on Transportation—All officers of the Navy on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, have been notified by Rear Admiral Washington, chief of the bureau, that the War Department has laid down a rigid rule that no requests for transportation for other than wives and minor children be submitted to the War Department, unless there is on file in the Bureau of Navigation a certificate as follows: This certifies that _____, my _____, is a permanent member of my immediate family, habitually resides with me, and has no other home." The above reads as if transportation may be drawn for a mother or other dependent in the cases in which the certificate applies. I presume, if such is the case for the Navy, it applies to the Army. Have been unable to find such a decision in Army orders. Wish that you would send me information as to the authority, dates, etc., of the paragraph mentioned. Answer: This necessarily applied to sea travel on U.S.A. transports. You appear to apply above to land transportation under act of May 18, 1920. This is mixing Navy with Army. Navy order was for travel on Army transports. Army Transport Regulations, 1918, Army Transport Service, Par. 195, provides even for transportation of servants on sea transports.

J. C.—Marines are retired under regulations applying to the Army. See Army Regulations 134 for double-time allowance.

ORDNANCE.—Prospects of your appointment as master sergeant cannot be stated. Apply through channel.

H. T.—Your understanding is correct. You will rank from July 1, 1920, in computation of your Regular Army service toward retirement.

D. J. asks: (1) In accordance with Par. 103, Army Regulations, is a sergeant, Medical Department, entitled to quarters when quarters are available, and does he not rank a line staff sergeant in that regard? (2) If a sergeant, Medical Department, is ordered to a new station, is he entitled to transportation for his family? Answer: (1) No; non-commissioned officers above grade of color sergeant are the only ones entitled to quarters. Par. 1044, Changes 81, Army Regulations, October, 1918, provided that non-commissioned officers below the grade of color sergeant may be assigned separate public quarters whenever same are available after those non-commissioned officers of higher grades have been accommodated, when conditions warrant such assignment. (2) No; see Cir. 189, W.D., May 20, 1920.

J. E. R.—Address Major Gen. William M. Black, U.S.A., retired, at 2324 California street, Washington, D.C.

S. J. B.—See Army Regulations for furniture allowance. Cannot answer questions as to individual standing on non-commissioned lists. Contemplated reduction of enlisted strength will affect all grades. Whether present methods of accounting are to be changed is not stated. There is no later authority than Cir. 350, relating to appointment of master sergeants, Q.M.C.

V. H. DONNELL was a mechanician, M.G. Co., 31st U.S. Inf., in Siberia. His mother, who has not heard from him

since he served there, is anxious to know his whereabouts, or whether he is dead. Address Mrs. Hattie E. Donnell, 277 San Pablo avenue, Fresno, Calif.

H. A. W.—The article regarding flying cadets, to which you refer, relates to the Reserve Corps, Air Service. We do not see how you can transfer from the active Army to the Reserve, but you might ask through the channel for an opportunity to take the training referred to, if it is intended to give this training to the men of the Regular Service.

COAST DEFENSES OF TAMPA.

Fort Dade, Fla., Feb. 16, 1921.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Mitchell have as their guests Colonel Mitchell's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Mitchell, of Germantown, Pa.

All the officers and ladies of the post went to Tampa on the 9th to attend the Gasparilla ceremonies and coronation ball, returning to Fort Dade next day.

Mrs. M. McD. Koyle, in charge of the education and recreation work of this area and stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., was the guest of Major and Mrs. McDonnell during her stay at Fort Dade. Mrs. Koyle was greatly pleased with progress of the Service Club and the work of the E. and R. officer, Lieutenant Knapp.

Captain Platt, property auditor from Fort McPherson, Ga., was the guest of Major and Mrs. McDonnell while at the post.

The U.S.S. Asheville stopped at Fort Dade the afternoon of the 14th, and Comdr. J. B. Gay entertained members of the garrison with an informal dance and supper on board Tuesday evening. Those present included Lieutenant Colonels Mitchell and Wieczorek, Major McDonnell, Captain Burdell, Chaplain Westcott, Lieutenants Handwerk, Stafford and Bartlett, Messengers Mitchell, Handwerk, Stafford, Westcott, McDonnell and Bartlett.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1921.

The sympathy of the garrison is felt for Mrs. Alexander, wife of the commanding officer, who was called to her parents' home in Laurel, Md., last week, on account of the illness and death of her father, Brig. Gen. E. B. Thomas, retired. Beautiful floral tributes were sent from here by the officers and also by the enlisted personnel as a token of the affection and esteem in which Col. and Mrs. Alexander are held by the entire command.

Chaplain Watts has organized a large chorus choir, which adds much to the chapel services. The members were entertained after the rehearsal Wednesday evening by Chaplain and Mrs. Watt at their quarters.

Mrs. Oscar Gottberg, of Rochester, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Williams, and Lieutenant Williams for a few days. Mrs. Wilbur Harris and son are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Conover. Mrs. Donnelly, wife of Lieutenant Donnelly, has returned from Minneapolis.

Thirty-eight non-commissioned officers from Madison Barracks, Plattsburgh and Fort Ontario, who have been attending the unit school for non-commissioned officers for three months, received certificates of merit from Colonel Alexander at exercises recently held in Dodge Hall.

Chaplain and Mrs. Watts leave on Monday for New York, where the Chaplain will attend a conference of chaplains to be held at Governors Island, March 2 and 3.

CAMP HOLABIRD.

Camp Holabird, Md., Feb. 8, 1921.

Camp Holabird's defeat by Camp Meade in the football game recently was due to the injuries sustained by Lieut. Douglas L. Crane, who received a fractured neck in one of the scrimmages, thereby losing us the championship of the Corps. The Lieutenant, who was a football star during his term at Princeton, is reported to be progressing as well as could be expected. It is believed the new Officers' Club will be opened in a few weeks. It is to be located in the old Knights of Columbus building.

Under the general supervision of Lieut. Col. George E. Ball, commanding, athletic activities are booming here. A short time ago Lieut. Charles J. Marbut, athletic officer and boxing instructor, went to New York with a team from this camp to meet a British team of boxers. The decision was given to the team from here. Lieutenant Marbut, who is also training the Maryland state police, is one of the best boxing instructors in the Army. He was on one of the U.S. Army boxing teams at the Inter-Allied games in Paris in 1920. Lieut. J. H. Holder, educational and recreational officer, reports that the enlisted personnel undergoing various courses of education are making excellent progress.

As soon as the weather becomes more springlike Sergt. Douglas VanDeventer, band leader, who was Colonel Chamberlain's band leader while in France with the A.E.F., will commence a series of concerts at camp headquarters. So well and favorably is the band known in civilian circles that it has recently played at various places in the state.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1921.

Chaplain and Mrs. Webster on Feb. 3 entertained Major and Mrs. Musgrave, Major and Mrs. Tukey and Miss Tukey for dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Connelly had Chaplain and Mrs. Webster and Miss Webster at dinner on Feb. 10. Lieut. and Mrs. De Caro entertained Major and Mrs. Musgrave at dinner.

Miss Robinson has joined her mother at the post. On Friday evening at the Men's Service Club there was another get-together party, with a large crowd and much fun.

Major and Mrs. Musgrave invited Major and Mrs. Tukey and Miss Tukey to play bridge last Tuesday. Chaplain and Mrs. Webster and Miss Webster joined for supper.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Feb. 14, 1921.

The dance on Feb. 11 was a masked party, at which a number of original and beautiful costumes were worn. Mrs. Schull as an Egyptian lady and Lieutenant Harshman as a Hindu prince winning prizes. Edgewood Arsenal, Washington and Baltimore guests added pleasure to an extremely diverting evening. Major and Mrs. Young entertained Miss Brady, of Baltimore; Col. and Mrs. Schull entertained Miss Ruggles and Miss Rutter, of Washington, and Capt. and Mrs. Ford had with them their sister, Miss Horney, for the week-end and dance.

Major and Mrs. Gatewood have Major Gatewood's cousin, Miss Dorothy Farnell, as their house guest, for whom they entertained at a heart party. Among those invited were Mrs. Kirke, Mrs. Ford, Miss McCarthy, Miss Storm, Lieut. and Mrs. Woody and Lieutenants Holmes-Brown, Hardy, Rogers, Bellinger, Soderholm and Tucker. Mrs. Gleason, assisted by Miss Storm, was hostess at the tea given at the Officers' Club on Feb. 9. An impromptu musical program was a feature, and guests from Aberdeen as well as an unusually large number from the post beyond enjoyed the afternoon. Mmes. Gatewood, Gottschalk, Young, Gleason, Miss Storm, Lieutenant Beck and Mr. Harold Baker, of Aberdeen, gave the musical numbers.

Major and Mrs. Gottschalk were hosts at a supper party on Friday night. Mmes. Gatewood, Young, Gleason, Miss Storm, Miss Ahern and Lieutenants Beck and Harshman entertained musically and dancing was then in order, partners finding each other by matching dainty favors. Enjoying the hospitality were Majors and Mmes. Kirke, Young and Gatewood, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieuts. and Mmes. Harshman, Lex, Crane and Reece, Miss Storm, Mrs. Gleason, Miss McCarthy, Miss Ahern, Miss O'Hair and Lieutenants Soderholm, O'Leary, Bellinger and Holmes-Brown and Captain Lisle.

Mrs. Kirke and Mrs. Stribling were hostesses at the club

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tea last Sunday. Mrs. Schull and Mrs. Holland had charge of the Wednesday afternoon session of the bridge club, when five tables were played. Mrs. Burns and Miss McCarthy, of the Service Club, are leaving the proving ground the last of this week. Mrs. Burns will leave for England some time in July, and Miss McCarthy will join her sister for a trip out West.

On Tuesday evening last Major and Mrs. Young were hosts at a jolly bridge party, entertaining Mrs. Kirke, Major and Mrs. Gatewood, Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Gleason, Capt. and Mrs. Rehm, and Lieutenants Crane, Serum and Rogers. Lieutenant Crane left Wednesday on ten days' leave, most of which he will spend in Nebraska.

The Aberdeen Proving Ground has entered a team in the 3d Corps Area basketball league. They have reached the semi-finals in the contest, which is by elimination, by defeating Edgewood Arsenal 12 to 8 on Feb. 5 at Edgewood, and Carlisle Barracks 19 to 15 at Carlisle, Pa., on Feb. 12. They meet the 7th Division team at Aberdeen on Feb. 19 in the semi-finals, and if victorious in this contest will meet the winner of the Camp Humphreys—Camp Eustis match for the championship of the Corps Area.

The Proving Ground also has a team entered in a four-team league, consisting of a team representing the military at Edgewood Arsenal, one representing the civilian employees at the Arsenal, one representing Bel Air, Md., and the officers' team of the Proving Ground. This team has won five and lost three games in its schedule so far. Both teams are under the able instruction and coaching of Lieut. F. A. Crane, D.C., former collegiate baseball, football and basketball star. Captain Carolyn and Lieutenants Hirsch, Serum, Harshman, R. Z. Crane, O'Leary, Machle, F. A. Crane, Studier, Eliason, and Master Sergeant Smink are active on the teams.

CAMP EUSTIS.

Camp Eustis, Va., Feb. 14, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrows, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Barrows, have returned to their home in Waterbury, Conn. Miss Ethel Barrows, their daughter, will remain a while longer.

After the basketball game on Tuesday night Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer had four tables of bridge for Major and Mrs. Small, Capt. and Mrs. Edgecomb, Lieuts. and Mmes. White and Roper, and Lieutenants Maris, Clark, Barnes, Webster, Hartman, Higgins and Wortman. Major and Mrs. Wildrick dined on Tuesday with Major and Mrs. Gray.

Major and Mrs. B. N. Booth left on Tuesday for Fort Monroe, their new station, where Major Booth will be chief of staff of the Training Center. They will be greatly missed. Misses Helen Whitehurst, Elizabeth Heminway and Kathleen Bain, of Norfolk, visited Major and Mrs. Gray for the week-end. Major and Mrs. Gray entertained for their guests with a buffet



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supper before the Friday hop. Others present were Lieuts. and Mmes. Van Buskirk and Ricker, Lieutenants Barnes, Harbaugh, Clark, Hartman and Meyers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ryan entertained a few friends with a musical on Friday night. Mrs. Wildrick and little Belle have gone to Savannah, Ga., for a month's visit to Mrs. Wildrick's parents.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Dix, N.J., Feb. 14, 1921.

The St. Valentine season has been marked by special social activity, the dinner dance at the Camp Dix Club Friday evening being especially enjoyable and appropriate. The club was tastily decorated and the festivities were enjoyed by many of the officers and ladies of the camp. Among the many dinner parties on this occasion, that of which Major Gen. and Mrs. Summerall were hosts was among the prettiest. The club

offered an unusually attractive menu, and the dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Col. and Mrs. Swift entertained at the club five tables of bridge for Major and Mrs. Grunert and Major and Mrs. Ruggles on Thursday evening. The camp regrets the loss of Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin, who have left for Boston for station. Col. and Mrs. Arrowsmith have arrived; Colonel Arrowsmith assumes command of the 26th Infantry. The new staff officers, Colonel Collins, Major Grunert and Major Atkins, G.S., have arrived and assumed their duties. Mrs. Grunert and children are with Major Grunert. Mrs. Atkins has joined Major Atkins.

Much interest is being shown in the preparation for polo, and representatives in each unit will supervise the training of riders and mounts. The 1st Division monumant fund continues to grow, former members continuing their loyal support, and many contributions arriving from former members, their relatives and friends. The fund for the camp school for children has been considerably increased during the week through the proceeds resulting from two very attractive and enjoyable performances of Keith's vaudeville. The performances were ar-

ranged through the efforts of Colonel Landers and were very successful and enjoyed by a packed house each night.

Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall was the speaker of the evening at the "Dad's Night" exercises of the Trenton Post No. 104, American Legion, in Trenton. Major General Summerall returned to Washington, Feb. 18, to resume his duties on a board.

FORT WADSWORTH.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1921.

The commencement exercises of the 2d Corps unit school for non-commissioned officers, Coast Art. Corps, were held at Fort Wadsworth, Jan. 31, 1921, at the post auditorium. Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., made an address complimenting the students on their work, after which he presented diplomas. Music was furnished by the orchestra from the 15th Band, C.A.C.

The 2d Corps unit school is under command of Major Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., with Lieuts. T. L. Cleaver and H. S. MacKirdy, C.A.C., as instructors.

After the exercises Major and Mrs. Smith entertained at their quarters with a buffet luncheon for Major Gen. R. L. Bullard, Colonel Weigel, Colonel Langdon, Lieutenant Colonel Higgins and Major Gardner, from Governors Island; Colonel Dawes and Major and Mrs. Allen Kimberly, from Fort Totten; Major Cullen and Captain Imperitor, from Fort Hamilton; Major and Mrs. Warren, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Lieuts. and Mmes. Wharton, Rutledge, Cleaver and MacKirdy, and Mrs. Monroe, of Fort Wadsworth, and Capt. Hornsby Evans.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., Feb. 17, 1921.

Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Gale had a charming Valentine dinner and bridge on Monday for Major and Mrs. T. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. P. P. Logan, Lieuts. and Mmes. Walsh, White and Wessely. There were many dinner parties given at the Visitors' House on Saturday, and the dance that followed was well attended by officers and ladies of the camp. Capt. and Mrs. S. Elliott entertained for Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Col. and Mrs. Horn and Major Gates. Major and Mrs. T. McNeil had sixteen guests for dinner and Capt. and Mrs. Coffey had a dinner party for ten.

Among recent arrivals at camp are Major and Mrs. H. C. Jewell, who are staying at the Visitors' House; Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Hopkins and their daughter, living in quarters in camp; Mrs. Gage, visiting her son, Captain Gage, M.T.C., and Mrs. Erhardt, supervising librarian of the 7th Army Corps. Major and Mrs. W. D. Geary and Capt. and Mrs. Dixon entertained the 3d Artillery Bridge Club Friday night at the 18th Field Artillery Club. Lieut. and Mrs. A. O. Walsh, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Wessely and Chaplain and Mrs. C. C. Merrill were guests at dinner of Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Rice.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. C. Davis were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hamlin, of Little Rock. Mrs. G. N. Gordon entertained the ladies of the 10th Field Artillery on Tuesday at her home. Lieut. Ulmon Cumming, 76th F.A., entertained at dinner Saturday at Hot Springs for Miss Blanche White, of Norfolk, Va. Members of the party who motored over are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Freeman, Lieutenant Cumming, Miss Cita French, Miss Dorothy Niemeyer, Miss Martha Barton, Lieuts. Robert Willard and William Blair. Mrs. T. J. Powers had six tables of bridge Tuesday at the Visitors' House. Mrs. Walter Hall, of Little Rock, gave tea for Mrs. R. Davis, Mrs. E. M. Lewis and Mrs. G. Allen.

Capt. and Mrs. R. S. McKenzie held the third of their series of entertainments Tuesday evening with a bridge. The guests were Major and Mrs. S. G. Brown, Mrs. C. E. Norton, Mrs. Granoff, Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Griffin, R. B. Lovett, H. D. Ayres, M. K. Lindsay and R. Engle, Lieuts. and Mmes. M. Chaperlain and J. C. Butner, Jr., Major W. J. Gates, Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Bishop and Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Reagan.

Major and Mrs. D. D. Tarleton entertained thirty guests at their home on Friday night with a bridge party. Enthusiasm as to the outcome of the basketball championship is again holding sway. At present the team of the 76th Field Artillery, the 6th Engineers and the 38th Infantry are in the lead.

For the past two weeks the 10th and 76th Field Artillery regiments, under command of Col. T. N. Horn, have been conducting service practice from Fort Logan H. Roots with its 75 mm. guns. There being no suitable artillery range on the Camp Pike reservation, the brigades have been unable to fire for some time past, but due to the energy of Colonel Horn and his painstaking care in selecting a firing range the Service practice is progressing with excellent results. Firing with the 155 mm. guns will be taken up soon.

The horse is still "on the map" in the 3d Division. Each Sunday morning sees many enthusiastic horsemen and women starting out on a cross-country ride. In fact there are two of them each Sunday, one consisting of enthusiasts from the two Infantry brigades, and the other under the auspices of the 3d Division Riding and Hunt Association. The splendid spring weather is drawing out large fields, and the numerous stone walls and ditches in the neighborhood of Camp Pike furnish sufficient obstacles to lend a "little spice" to these rides.

Steps are being taken to put the division polo field into first-class shape for the season. Seven teams will play in the division this year. Players are busy practicing and training ponies at present. Regular games will commence on April 1.

FOURTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., Feb. 7, 1921.

Mrs. William C. Webb, wife of Colonel Webb, commanding officer of the 16th Field Artillery, entertained at a luncheon for the ladies of the regiment on Feb. 2. The guests were Mmes. Frankenberger, Barrows, Hart, Mallonee, Eckert, McAuliffe, Wood, Welcome, Haynes, and Mrs. Haynes's mother, Mrs. Morris. Mrs. Richardson, wife of Capt. Stanley Richardson, was hostess at a tea on Thursday in honor of Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, wife of Colonel Farr, commanding officer of the 4th Field Artillery Brigade. Her guests included the ladies of the 16th and 77th Field Artillery.

The organization of an officers' mess has been undertaken in the 16th Field Artillery. A committee, consisting of Major F. J. Dunnigan, Capt. Edward F. Hart and Lieut. Stewart F. Miller, has been appointed to complete the organization and to draft by-laws.

The 16th F.A. football team won the 4th Division championship this week by defeating the 4th Sanitary Train by a score of 32 to 0. The Camp Lewis championship will be decided on Feb. 18, when the 16th F.A. plays the 57th Artillery, C.A.C. A handsome loving cup, the gift of the 4th Division Association, will go to the winner.

SEVENTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., Feb. 19, 1921.

The 64th Infantry gave a regimental Valentine "stunt dance" on Feb. 16. The committee was Lieut. Col. William L. Reed, president; Mrs. Ode C. Nichols, Mr. Thomas Mahoney and Mrs. Robert Kirk. Captains Martin and Millard put on an act of five interpretations of classic sculpture. Mr. Bush, adjutant, 64th Infantry, and Mr. Robert Kirk did a calithumpian musical turn. Mr. Heineke and Miss Bonita Nichols, dancing together, were prize-winners in the elimination dance. Lieut. Winthrop A. Hollyer, 64th Inf., who has been undergoing treatment on account of his eyes, has been released from the Walter Reed Hospital and, together with Mrs. Hollyer, has reported at Camp Meade.

A big job, unique in its character, has been undertaken at this camp. The war records from many posts are being sent here and a corps of warrant officers is being detailed to file and classify those papers.

A silver life-saving medal has been awarded and presented to Horseshoe Loyal Tillman, 7th Division, for having saved

from drowning a comrade, in the Kansas River, May 23, 1920. Twelve scheduled boxing bouts and six tournament games of basketball in one week, coupled with ten bouts of amateur boxing each night, plus six wrestling matches for the week, is a pretty good record for our camp gymnasium. Attendance at this entertainment is increasing steadily. More than 700 soldiers witnessed a game of indoor baseball on Tuesday night, Feb. 15, between the Headquarters Train and the 64th Infantry teams, in which the former won by a score of 14 to 3.

The Division basketball team lost a hard fought game on Tuesday afternoon to the 2d team from Georgetown University, 31-10. The team has suffered losses lately, due to the sickness of some of its members. The Georgetown team outclassed it on passing and shooting.

The following units have bands organized and brought to a high degree of proficiency: 64th Infantry, 55th Infantry, 7th Field Artillery, Brigade, 41st Infantry, 34th Infantry, 12th Infantry and 56th Infantry. A series of fourteen concerts to be given between 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. daily have been arranged for to be played between Feb. 18 and April 1 in the rustic auditorium near camp headquarters.

Brig. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., delivered a lecture to the officers of the 7th Division at the Camp Theater last week on platoon leadership.

A most regrettable accident occurred at Franklin Cantonment, Feb. 15, when Mrs. Haynes, wife of Lieut. Allen F. Haynes, Tank Center, was struck and killed by a heavy truck. Mrs. Haynes was buried Wednesday at Washington, D.C.

The 7th Division is giving a dance at the Camp Guest House, March 2, to the Tank Corps and other units who extended so many courtesies and considerations to the 7th Division upon its arrival at Camp Meade.

Col. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott entertained at tea Sunday last at the Hostess House for Major and Mrs. C. W. Rice prior to their departure for Major Rice's new duties in Brooklyn. Mrs. John H. Gibson, wife of Lieut. John H. Gibson, 34th Inf., has joined her husband at this station.

An animal draw transportation competition will commence March 19, to develop a perfect example in each organization of each animal draw vehicle with each organization, as authorized by the new tables of organization.

The E. and R. have the following schools now in operation in the 7th Division: Illiterate, Grammar, High School, General Educational, Automotive, Mechanics, Agriculture, Animal Transportation, Motion Picture Operators, Business, Building, Electrical, Printing, Music, and Dramatic (Soldier Players).

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 14, 1921.

Major and Mrs. Grimes, new arrivals, have an apartment in building No. 186-2. Mrs. Ervin was hostess at bridge on Friday for Mmes. Cameron, Barry, Lewis, Collins, Bauskett, Barott, Whitaker, Watkins, Putnam and J. F. Richmond, and Miss Hawkins. Others came in for tea. Mmes. Mass, Meyers and Bradford assisted. Col. Kirby Walker has recently arrived to serve as an instructor in the Cavalry School. Mrs. Walker will arrive shortly. Miss Kathleen Thompson is here to visit her brother, Major Thompson. Major Taulbee entertained a large number of guests at a buffet supper on Saturday. Colonel Hawkins and Miss Nancy Hawkins had as guests for dinner on Saturday Major and Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Lieutenant Featherstone and Wofford, Major McQuillan. Miss Polly Fleming arrived last week to visit Major and Mrs. Chamberlin. The usual Saturday evening hop was turned into a masquerade on Feb. 12. The affair was a great success, and many attractive and well gotten-up costumes were worn. Prizes were worn. Prizes were given for best costumes. First prize to the ladies went to Mrs. J. B. Thompson, costumed as a Spanish dancer; second to Mrs. J. P. Aleshire, Turkish costume; third to Mrs. C. A. Bach, representing the Dutch girl in the cleaner ad. First men's prize went to Lieutenant Fiske, disguised as a Chinaman; second to Lieutenant Cockrell, a Mexican; third to Lieutenant Colonel Williamson, garbed as a monk.

Mrs. J. M. Barry had a bridge and tea Feb. 14 for Mmes. Kilbourn, Chipman, Lewis, Grimes, Collins, Willoughby, Minton, Irvin, Cockrell, Barott, Putnam, J. F. Richmond, Meyers, Mass, Bauskett, Watkins, Whitaker, McKaskey, Bradford, Unger, Lear and Johnson.

Mrs. Lear was hostess at a large tea on Tuesday for her sister, Mrs. Johnson, Mmes. Cameron, Cheney, Cavanaugh, Swift, Misses Cameron, Winn, Hawkins, Thompson and Wilson assisted. Miss Josephine Wilson arrived last week to spend several weeks with Col. and Mrs. Cavanaugh. Mrs. Cavanaugh was hostess at a large bridge tea party on Feb. 5, when Mmes. Bach, Lear, Williard, J. F. Richmond, Misses Winn, Hawkins and Wilson assisted. Major and Mrs. Chamberlin gave a buffet supper and dancing party on Wednesday for their guest, Miss Polly Fleming, and for Majors and Mmes. Grimes, Chipman, Aleshire, Lewis, Lient. and Mrs. McCaskey, Misses Winn, Cameron, Hawkins, Vick, Lieutenant Withers, Smith, Gregory, McClellan, Reginer, Wyman, Majors Merchant and Taulbee. Miss Marion Darrah came over from Fort Leavenworth on Feb. 18 to spend several weeks with Misses Margaret Cameron and Nancy Hawkins.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 14, 1921.

Mrs. Herman Glade was hostess Wednesday, honoring Mrs. Fredrik L. Knudsen, of Washington, D.C. Twelve guests were asked for bridge and fifty friends enjoyed the tea following the game. Assisting the hostess were Mmes. Knudsen, Bundel, Howell, Fuller, Hanson, Burgin, Duncan, Mackall, Watkins, Ely, Greene, Davis, Doyle and McArthur.

Mrs. Russell P. Reeder entertained with a tea Thursday for the visiting mothers at Fort Leavenworth, and in honor of Mrs. Alexander Schenck, of Baltimore, Md., guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Smith. Among the guests were Mrs. Edward Powers and her mother, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Frederick Stritzinger and her mother, Mrs. Leopold, Mrs. Elijah Martindale and her mother, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. George McD. Weeks and her mother, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Breece, Mrs. Victor Foster and her mother, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. Samuel Ham and her mother, Mrs. Hinckman. Mrs. Reeder was assisted by Mmes. Crosby and Pillow.

Mrs. Fredrik L. Knudsen was especial guest at a bridge party given Tuesday by Mrs. Henry T. Burgin for Mmes. Bundel, Boswell, Hanson, Reeder, Smith, Whipple, Jordan and Allen. Mrs. Richard McKenney assisted. Mrs. E. E. Smythe, of Chicago, is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Col. and Mrs. F. L. Munson.

Mrs. Walter L. Reed entertained at a bridge party Thursday evening for Mrs. Knudsen and Mmes. Bundel, Dengler, Moreno, Howard, Brown, Burleigh, Osborn, Stokes, McArthur, Dwyer and Crosby. Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall was hostess at a bridge tea on Monday for Mmes. Bain, Cole, Glade, Simonds, Humphrey, Hunsaker, Sibley, Keller, Jordan, Ducat and Brown. Mrs. Mackall was assisted by her mother, Mrs. S. M. B. Travis, Mmes. George Greene, Edward Moran and A. W. Bloor.

Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah entertained at a luncheon Friday in compliment to Mrs. F. L. Knudsen and for Mmes. Bundel, Stokes, Crosby, Reeder, Kent and Hanson.

A bridge tea was given last week by Mrs. Evan Humphrey and Mrs. Charles Humphrey, Jr., at the Officers' Club for 135 guests, thirty-two playing bridge. The tea table was presided over by Mmes. E. B. Fuller and E. E. Booth. Assisting were Mmes. Frank Hopkins, Robert Allen, Thomas Duncan, Lawrence Simonds and Miss Elizabeth Humphrey. Mrs. Charles Keller was hostess at a bridge party Tuesday for Mmes. Crosby, McArthur, Croft, Doyle, Mackall, Bloor, Sterling, Cole, Stone, Aleshire, Ducat and Miss Resume.

A Valentine tea was given Monday by Mrs. Ephraim G. Peyton and Mrs. Lowellyn Oliver at the Officers' Club. One hundred friends enjoyed the hospitality and the Detachment orchestra played a program of music. The tea table was presided over by Mmes. Hanson, Glade, Fuller and Morrison. Col. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford are entertaining Miss Caroline McMahon, of Princeton, N.J., daughter of Major John McMahon. Miss McMahon will remain for about six weeks. Mrs. Edward Croft was hostess for twenty-five guests.



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FATIMA CIGARETTES

Saturday for bridge and tea in honor of Miss Carrie Miller, of Philadelphia, house guest of Mrs. Stritzinger.

Mrs. Frederik Knudsen, guest for the past month of Col. and Mrs. C. M. Bundel, returned Sunday to Washington to join Colonel Knudsen, Col. and Mrs. Stritzinger honored Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Davis and Miss Carrie Miller, of Philadelphia, at a dinner Friday. The guests included Col. and Mmes. McArthur, Smith, Reeder, Booth, Majors and Mmes. Rucker, Lewis, Monroe, Lieut. and Mrs. Huthsteiner, Miss Bess Field, Colonels Howland, Howell and Hughes. Major and Mrs. H. L. Taylor entertained twelve at a dinner Thursday honoring Miss Piggott, of Helena, Mont., house guest of Col. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor.

Mrs. Frederik Stritzinger honored her house guest, Miss Carrie Miller, of Philadelphia, at a bridge party Monday for Mmes. Crosby, Jones, Hall, Carney, Fuller, Johnson, Burleigh, Thompson, Brown, Reeder, Ooff, McArthur, Howard and Miss FitzWilliam. A Valentine dinner was given Saturday in the submarts of the chocolate shop, followed by a line party at the Orpheum. The guests included Col. and Mmes. Booth, Lawson, Oliver, Miller, Major and Mrs. Caspar Rucker. Col. and Mrs. McClure presided at a dinner Friday for Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Col. and Mmes. Barnum and Phalen, Major and Mrs. Harding Polk and Mrs. F. W. Sibley. A cotillion was given Saturday evening at Pope Hall by Col. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford for 170 friends. It was a "Children's Cotillion," and there were many unique and beautiful costumes. The hall was beautifully decorated. The entire ceiling was covered by invisible wires to which were attached hearts of all sizes and Cupids which were kept in motion throughout the evening, making a charming effect. Col. and Mrs. Glassford were assisted by their house guests, Col. and Mrs. Carl Klemm, of Kansas City, and Mrs. McMahon, of Princeton. The grand march was led by Colonel Glassford, who represented the Pied Piper of Hamelin, making a very realistic scene with all the guests in children's costumes following in line. The favor tables were presided over by Mmes. Malvern-Hill Barnum, John Scott, F. W. Sibley and Willey Howell. One of the particularly attractive features of the evening was the finding of Cinderella's slipper. Each young woman forfeited a slipper and the smallest being selected proved to be that of Miss Bess Field, and she was the chosen Cinderella and presented with a bouquet of roses. Previous to the cotillion Col. and Mrs. Humphrey entertained with dinner at their quarters. The table decorations consisted of Teddy bears, trains of cars, and at the close of the dinner the guests all blow soap bubbles. The guests were Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Col. and Mmes. A. M. Ferguson, Robert Van Horn, Evan Humphrey, Charles Stone, Henry Jewett, Robert Ralston, Majors and Mmes. Samuel T. Mackall, Robert Thomas, Carl Truesdale and Col. Clyde S. Ford.

FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 11, 1921.

News notes of interest concerning the post are contained in the Buffalo Bulletin. Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service, U.S.A., was visitor on the post a few days ago, staying with his son, Capt. Pearson Menoher. A reception and a hop were held in his honor. Major Peter J. Hennessy arrived from March Field last week, but he had been here only two days when he was ordered to take the field officers' course at Leavenworth.

Lieut. J. H. Nelson and his bride should have reported by now back to Naco, where he has been ordered for duty. Two bugler marches, written especially for the regimental bugle corps by Lieut. Philip Egner, of the U.S.M.A. band, have been received.

Captain Lawrence suffered a bad dislocation of his left shoulder in his spill two weeks ago, and just as he was ready to take his place in the polo line-up against the 1st Cavalry,

too. Mrs. Selwyn D. Smith and children said farewell to the post last Wednesday, leaving for San Francisco to join Lieutenant Colonel Smith. They were all to sail on the transport Feb. 5 for the Philippines, where Colonel Smith is to join the 9th Horse. A hop was given in the Officers' Club on Saturday in honor of the 1st Cavalry polo team. The following came up from Fort Douglas to play for root for the players: Lieut. Col. Walter J. Scott, Major and Mrs. N. Butler Briscoe, Miss Sherman, Lieuts. and Mmes. H. G. Holt and R. C. Blatt, Lieutenants Jackson, Robinet, Fegan, Fletcher, Drury and Espy.

Major E. L. N. Glass, editor-in-chief of the Bulletin, recently made a short exploring trip to old Camp Grant, one of the historic old posts of Arizona. After quoting from the book of the late Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., "On the Border," in which there are many references to Camp Grant, Major Glass says, in the Bulletin: "Its description, from Captain Bourke's book, and its historic associations should arouse in every soldier's heart a greater veneration and respect for those gallant troopers of an earlier day. We have service to-day equaling that which to us was routine. Our border inconveniences happily fade into insignificance compared to theirs. Far from home and families, these heroes, through matchless efforts, unequalled fortitude, braving lonely deaths, finally subdued the most mighty and formidable tribe in the country, the Apaches, whose fame, and ill fame, covered the globe."

Letters have been received by The Bulletin from the following Army officers who formerly served with the 10th Cavalry, and whose activities are now directed elsewhere: Major John B. Brooks, at Honolulu; Major Louis A. O'Donnell, military attaché at the American Legation, Guatemala City, Guatemala; Col. W. D. Beach, San Diego; Major William W. Edwards; Lieut. Col. John J. Ryan, Waco, Texas; Col. T. A. Roberts, Fort Leavenworth; and Col. George P. White, San Francisco. Corporal Ashby, of Troop M, a few days ago captured a coyote near the post that weighed seventy pounds.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 12, 1921.

Mrs. J. Townsend Woodhull entertained with a tea Saturday in honor of Mrs. Joseph M. Tully, of West Point, formerly Miss Fanny Smith. Mrs. Jean A. Buckley entertained with a dinner dance Saturday at the Country Club in honor of Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, guest of her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William S. Scott.

A dinner party was given recently by Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams in honor of Col. and Mrs. C. C. Cresson and for Mrs. Webster of Fort Leavenworth, Mr. and Mrs. Atlee B. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Joseph, Col. and Mrs. Frank Adams, Mrs. Clements and Major Terry Allen. Col. and Mrs. H. M. Ditchman, of San Francisco, Calif., are guests at the Lanier Hotel.

Major and Mrs. E. L. Hering are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ewing in 326 West Craig place until arrangements can be made for a permanent location.

Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the 8th Corps Area, has just returned from Monterey, Mexico, where he attended the inauguration of Governor Juan M. Garcia, of the state of Nuevo Laredo, Saturday. Lieut. Col. George M. Russell, of Fort Sam Houston, attended the ceremonies with General Dickman. Both were guests at a number of entertainments in Monterey.

Mrs. Fred Cook entertained with a buffet supper Sunday in honor of her many Army friends. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Karl E. Henion, Major Scales, Col. and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Anne George, who has recently come to San Antonio, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Minus, wife of Col. J. C. Minus, on Pierce avenue. Mrs. John L. Bullis entertained with a dinner dance at the Country Club in honor of Mrs. C. C. Cresson. Major and Mrs. Roscoe Woodruff left Fort Sam

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Houston last week for Panama, where Major Woodruff will take up his new station. Capt. and Mrs. J. L. McIlhenny have returned from New Orleans and are at home at 1331 River avenue. Mrs. Saxon entertained with a bridge tea in honor of Mrs. Webster. Mrs. Fred S. Wright, wife of Major Wright, M.C., and little son are located at 95 Grayson street.

PEARL HARBOR NOTES.

Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 6, 1921.

Mrs. C. P. Kindleberger was hostess at a table at the charity bridge at Washington place on Monday. Her guests were Mrs. F. W. Arnold, J. A. Logan and F. W. Pugsley. Miss Marie Brooks entertained informally at luncheon and bridge on Friday at the quarters of Comdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates for Misses Caroline and Katherine Shoemaker and Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Claude, of Honolulu.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. Ragnet were dinner hosts on Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Yates, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Alexander and Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses. After dinner two tables played auction bridge. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirkpatrick are entertaining with a supper party next Thursday in honor of Mrs. F. W. Arnold, of Hartford, Conn.

Capt. H. S. Fassett, U.S.M.C., is critically ill at the Naval Hospital, suffering from pneumonia, caused by gasoline poisoning. Captain Fassett was syphoning gasoline from his automobile when some got in his lungs. A cable has been sent to his mother and she is expected on the first available boat. Lieut. Comdr. Talmadge Wilson was host aboard the U.S.S. Chicago on Wednesday, entertaining friends from Pearl Harbor and Honolulu. Many enjoyed the swimming meet held at the Submarine Base during the afternoon. Comdr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell entertained with a large bridge dinner in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Shoemaker, Miss Caroline and Miss Katherine Shoemaker on Saturday. Some of the guests were Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. Ragnet, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Alexander, Comdr. and Mrs. R. P. Enrich, Lieut. and Mrs. F. N. Pugsley.

Mrs. F. W. Arnold was the incentive for a dinner party given by Major and Mrs. Stephen C. Reynolds, of Fort De Russy, on Saturday. Some of the guests were Comdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirkpatrick, Capt. and Mrs. O. N. Tyler, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan. Mrs. J. A. Logan and Mrs. F. W. Arnold motored to Fort

Shafter on Friday to attend a bridge luncheon given for Mrs. Arnold by Mrs. Janda, wife of Colonel Janda, U.S.A. Lieut. and Mrs. F. N. Pugsley entertained Comdr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell and Mr. and Mrs. McDonagle, of Kansas City, at dinner on Tuesday.

Mrs. B. Berkowitz was a bridge luncheon hostess on Friday. A number of ladies motored from Pearl Harbor to attend, and others from Honolulu joined for luncheon and bridge. Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Claude, of Honolulu, spent several days at the guests of Miss Marie Brooks, at Pearl Harbor, last week.

Mrs. W. R. Shoemaker, Misses Caroline and Katherine Shoemaker, Miss Marie Brooks and Mrs. I. I. Yates played bridge at the charity bridge at Fort Kamehameha on Saturday. Mrs. D. C. Crowell, Miss Marie Brooks, Mrs. I. I. Yates, R. P. Enrich, J. L. Schwartz and T. B. Gale played bridge as guests of Mrs. H. E. Stengel on Monday.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 6, 1921.

Capt. and Mrs. Ryer entertained the Misses Dorothy, Anne and Katherine Ashley, Capt. and Mrs. Augur, Captains Fasset, Whitaker and Churchill at a buffet luncheon on Jan. 30. Mrs. Donald Stroh had a bridge tea on Jan. 27 for Mmes. C. R. Jones, A. E. Ellis, S. C. Ellis, Wight, Eisenachmidt, Shelley, Evans, Wood, Feyler, Butler, Venable, Schwartz, Bowers and Monroe, and Miss Hudgings.

Mrs. J. D. Clayton gave a tea on Friday. Mrs. C. J. Wilder poured tea and Mrs. S. Schwartz and H. C. Feyler assisted. Col. and Mrs. G. F. Hamilton entertained with a pretty supper party on Jan. 28 in honor of the officers of the Class of 1921 from West Point that are stationed here. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Hedrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Shut, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Quail, Miss Merriman, Lieutenants Bruchner, Noel, Hardin, Pierce, Frank, Isaac, Hunt and Sheehey. After supper the guests played games and danced.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Hartman, Col. and Mrs. G. F. Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Jones, Major and Mrs. Heard, Major and Mrs. Ziba Drolinger, Capt. Gordon Heron, Lieut. Norman Cau and Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Augur motored to Pearl Harbor last Saturday night to attend the dance given in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Shoemaker.

Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Ellis entertained with a bridge party Jan. 25 for Major and Mrs. Schwartz, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Feyler, Stevens and Forbes, Lieuts. and Mmes. Monroe and Evans, and Lieut. J. W. Sheehey. The 17th Cavalry Wednes-



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day Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. C. J. Wilder last week and with Mrs. Barnhart this week. Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Shelley entertained informally at bridge on Jan. 25 for Col. W. E. Dashiell, Mrs. S. C. Ellis, Lieuts. and Mmes. Jones, Nachman and Siroh.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Berry entertained at dinner Feb. 28 for Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Platt, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Shelley, Lieutenants Barragan and Meyers, Capt. Arthur Harrington, 13th F.A., entertained at dinner on Jan. 26 for Dr. and Mrs. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rudin, Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick and Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Harrington. Preceding the 13th Field Artillery hop Jan. 28 Major and Mrs. J. A. Gillespie entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. A. E. Listoe, Major and Mrs. O. J. Dickson, Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Duceat, Hughes and Murray, Lieut. A. A. Steere and Capt. Listoe, house guest of Major and Mrs. Listoe. Mrs. Stuart Howard was hostess to the 44th Infantry Afternoon Bridge Club last week. Miss Patricia Merriman, Mmes. W. K. Jones, H. L. Conner and Edwin Nowlin came in for tea.

Mrs. E. J. Nowlin gave a large bridge tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn. Mrs. W. K. Jones and Mrs. H. L. Conner poured tea. Mmes. Drolling and Milton were guests of Mmes. Lawrence Engles and George Holland at the Moana Hotel at the bridge luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Scovel, of San Diego.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Platt entertained Lieuts. and Mmes. Boucher, Berry and Hedrick, Lieutenants Meyer and Barrigan on Friday at supper. A beautiful tea was given on Thursday in honor of the 13th Field Artillery ladies by Mrs. C. H. Kendall.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. E. Kuhn entertained at dinner on Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. E. A. Root, after which the party attended the masquerade party given by the 35th Infantry for the benefit of the Honolulu branch of the Army Relief Society. Capt. and Mrs. Orville Taylor had as guests on Friday for dinner Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Rader and Mrs. M. H. Ryer. Last Thursday Mrs. B. M. Hedrick entertained the ladies of the 13th Field Artillery at tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Caldwell gave a bridge party on Saturday for Col. W. K. Dashiell, Miss Florence Higgins, Col. W. Cusack, Miss Fugler, Major and Mrs. Richard, Capt. and Mrs. Holmes, Major and Mrs. Milton, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Chaplain and Mrs. Longbrake, Lieuts. and Mmes. Thompson, Eastwood and McCalum, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhart, Major H. McMurdo and Mrs. Fred Heron.

Capt. and Mrs. Sterling A. Wood announces the birth of a daughter born on Feb. 7.

On Feb. 7, the officers and ladies of the 35th Infantry gave a masquerade hop for the benefit of the Army Relief. The pavilion of the 35th Infantry was prettily decorated. As the result of the evening \$300 was obtained for the Relief.